[illegible]HE
Universal Spelling-Book:

OR,

A New and Easy GUIDE

TO THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

CONTAINING

I. Tables of Words in one, two, three and four, Syllables; with natural and easy Lessons in each, adapted to the Capacity of Children, from three Years old and upwards, and yet so full of Sense, that such as can [illegible] receive very material [illegible] from them: Compr[illegible] Variety of Passages, ho[illegible] and divine Subjects, a[illegible] and pleasant Stories, in Order to improve the Mind and the Understanding.

II. A very easy and rational Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer, for the Use of Schools as well as private Persons, by which any one may very soon become acquainted with the English Tongue, with very little Trouble and Application.

III. A Collection of near 5000 of the most useful Words of two, three, and four, Syllables, viz. Nouns Substantive, Adjectives, and Verbs (placed alphabetically under their respective Heads) which are accented and explained for the better Instruction of Youth, and the Information of such Persons as would know the Meaning of [illegible] read and write; being [illegible] Instructor for the School, [illegible] Compting-House.

[illegible] useful Things necess[illegible] [illegible] the young Beginner[illegible] to inform the more grown in [illegible] [illegible] with a Variety of alphabetical Copies and Writing-Pieces both in Prose and Verse, &c.

V. Chronological [illegible] Succession of the Kings of England and many of the most memorable Occurrences in sacred and profane History; with some short Remarks upon the several Stages of Life, which are not only [illegible] to the Mind and Morals, [illegible] be of great Service to prevent You[illegible] from falling a Sacrifice to the common Temptations of Life and their own unbridled Passions.

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTE[illegible]

BY DANIEL FENNING,

Late Schoolmaster of Bures, in Suffolk, and Author of the Use of the Globes, Practical Arithmetic, Guide to Algebra, Royal English Dictionary, Young Man's Book of Knowledge, and a New Grammar of the English Language.

LONDON:

Printed for JOHN RAVENSCROFT, No. 38, Old-Bailey.

1793.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE SLINGSBY BETHELL, Eſq;

Lord-Mayor of the City of LONDON,

And one of its Repreſentatives in Parliament.

My LORD,

I Do not pretend to follow the common and too cuſtomary Form of Dedications, by beſtowing upon you unneceſſary Encomiums; becauſe I am ſenſible it is not agreeable to your *Lordſhip* to be flattered.

It is a Pleaſure, indeed, that I have met with ſuch Encouragement by your kind Patronage; and I am highly honoured in having been permitted to prefix your *Lordſhip's* Name to this Work; for which I return you my ſincere Thanks, and acknowledge the Obligation of having the Liberty of ſending it into the World under ſuch Protection.

Your *Lordſhip* will permit me to ſay, that though I have [illegible] Rules ſuitable to ſuch an Undertaking yet my Deſign is to teach Children ſomething more than barely to ſpell and read; and therefore I have endeavoured, at the ſame Time, to inculcate into the Minds of Youth early Notices of Religion and Virtue, and point out to them their ſeveral Duties in the various Stages of Life: And I ſhall be very thankful, ſhould I prove an Inſtrument, in the Hand of Providence, in preventing but one of the riſing Generation from falling a Sacrifice to the pernicious Doctrines, ſecret Whiſpers, and perpetual Inſinuations, of *Popiſh* Emiſſaries.

I make no Doubt, therefore, that whatever Defects your *Lordſhip* may find in the *former* Part of my Plan, your *Can*-[illegible] will excuſe them on Account of the *latter*; ſince it is evident that you are always willing to encourage every thing that tends to the Practice of Piety, and the Good of Mankind.

That the ſame kind Providence, which recommended me to your Favour, may continue to your *Lordſhip* the Bleſſi[illegible] of Health, and *that* Proſperity to the City of *London*, [illegible] to the Kingdom in general, is doubtleſs the hearty Deſi[illegible] many, but of none more than of, My LORD,

Your Lordſhip's obliged, obedient,
And moſt humble Servant

LONDON,
March 2, 1755.

D. FENNING

PREFACE.

To every impartial Reader, but more particularly to ſuch as have the Care of Proteſtant Schools in Great-Britain and Ireland, and his Majeſty's Plantations Abroad.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the firſt nine Editions of this Work, I deſired every one of you to encourage it no farther than as you yourſelves might think it more uſeful than Spelling-books in general: And, from the great Demand for the former Impreſſions, it is natural to ſuppoſe that many of you have approved of the Work; and I am indeed highly indebted to you in particular, and to the Public in general, for encouraging me to put it to this tenth Impreſſion, in which are ſeveral Additions and Improvements, as will appear by giving ſome Account of the Work itſelf, as it now ſtands:

1. I do not pretend to dictate to you the Way of teaching Children at firſt, yet you will give me Leave to ſay what I have experienced in the Courſe of fifteen Years public Inſtruction in a School, and twenty in my own Family, *viz.* That a perpetual Jargon of *Ace, brace, grace, trace; Buy, dry, fry, ſhy, ſly,* &c. &c. is dull, dry, and tireſome, both to the Child and his Teacher; and eſpecially as there are many Maſters and Miſtreſſes ſo ignorant (particularly in ſmall Towns) as to think it really neceſſary to go through all the Words in every Table, though they contain many Thouſands: I ſay this is actually tiring Children without Improvement; but, believe me, it is much more natural for little Boys and Girls to like the Sound of *Cake, pie, Tarts, Tops, Bread, Beer, Cup, Diſh, Spoon, Plate, Knife, Fork,* &c. which, tho' they may ſeem hard, yet really are not ſo; becauſe they know the Names, and, having an Idea of the Things before-hand, they are half taught. The ſame Inconvenience attends all ſuch Books as are ſtuffed with many Thouſands of Words, of two, three, and four, Syllables, without any Meaning, which renders the Work as dry and dull to a grown-up Boy, as the aforeſaid Repetitions do to a Child.

2. Tables I. II. III. IV. and V. contain very uſeful Words and eaſy Leſſons of one Syllable, which will ſoon qualify Children for Words of two Syllables; and if any Leſſon be too long for once Reading, it is an Error on the right Side, eſpecially as they are contrived ſo, by Full Stops, that Part of them only may be read.

3. It is impoſſible, in a Book of the Price of a Shilling, to lay down all the Methods of Teaching; nay, in ſhort, it is impoſſible to fix any particular Rule for others; but this I muſt take the Freedom to ſay, that I am convinced [illegible]d, Cane, or Ferula *, are of little Signification, (except for Vice) for I have experienced, that, in regard to Learning, Infants may be cheated into it, and the more grown up Youth won by good Nature, and a true Diſcerning of their natural Temper, Ability, and Diſpoſition.

4. Tables VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. XIII. and XIV. contain Words from two to four Syllables, and Leſſons, ſome where the Syllables are divided, and others where they are undivided, for Trial, which are both eaſy and inſtructive; and, though not ſo many in Number as in ſome Books, yet there are enough for common Inſtruction, to qualify any School-Boy to read well, with Practice.

5. Tables XV. and XVI. contain very pleaſant Fables and uſeful Stories, not only improving to the Mind and Morals, but which will greatly conduce to help Children to read well.

6. Tables XVII. XVIII. and XIX. treat of the Uſe of Numbers, Contractions, and Words of the ſame Sound, but of different Significations.

7. Tables XX. XXI. and XXII. treat of Words ſpelt alike, but pronounced differently; as alſo of the Names and Uſe of all the Stops and Marks in Reading and Writing; together with the Sound and Uſe of ſome particular Vowels and Conſonants, and double Letters.

8. As for not giving more Examples concerning the dividing of Syllables, I aſſure you, Gentlemen, that I have been commended, for ſaying that I wilfully omitted it; becauſe, as the Learned themſelves differ ſo much about it, it is out of the Queſtion to fill a Book with unneceſſary Stuff and long Harangues that are nothing elſe but Stumbling-blocks even to adult Perſons, and much more to Children.

9. Therefore, as the ſhorteſt and plaineſt Way muſt certainly be the beſt, I would lay down but one Rule in teaching Children, and that is this, to teach them to divide all Syllables as full and as near the true Sound as poſſible, without any Regard to the *Latin* or any critical Cavils:——Thus, I would not divide, *Maſter, Siſter, Veſtry,* &c. *Ma-ſter, Si-ſter, Ve-ſtry,* becauſe here the firſt Syllable is weak and imperfect, but I ſhould chuſe rather to teach them to ſpell thus, *Maſ-ter, Siſ-ter, Veſ-try.* &c. becauſe here the firſt Syllable of all the Words has a full and true Sound, and the ſecond Syllable will naturally follow,

* I would adviſe Maſters not to uſe this fooliſh Inſtrument [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]nded [illegible]

10. PART II Contains a short and easy Epitome of *English* Grammar, which may be soon learned by the more grown-up Youth, and by such as have not had the Advantage of a liberal Education.

I know it has been a Notion of long standing, that it is impossible to write true *English* without a Knowledge of the *Latin* Tongue: But the *English* Tongue is now grown to such Perfection, that Persons who have made *English* Grammar their Study, know it is a very foolish Notion; and it is a monstrous Piece of Pride and Arrogance to assert such a Thing, when the greatest Men of the Age have not only written to the contrary, but daily Experience shews it to be absurd.

11. PART III. Has a Collection of near 5000 Words, of two, three, and four, Syllables, of the three principal Parts of Speech, *viz.* *Nouns Substantive*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*, which are explained, not only for the Use of Schools, but for the better Information of all young Persons in the Shop and Compting-house; as also for all such adult Persons as are unacquainted with the Meaning of Words, and have not the Advantage, or are not capable, of purchasing a Dictionary.

12. I own, indeed, the Explanations of the Words are short, and in many Respects a little deficient: But if they are enough to convey to the Learner so much Signification, as to give him an Idea or just Notion of the common Meaning of the Word, that is sufficient: For this is so necessary a Branch of Education, that bare *Spelling*, without it, must be allowed to be of itself dry, useless, and insignificant.

13. As for the *Accent* of the Words, it always continues upon the same Syllable till it is contradicted by another Dash on the contrary Syllable. Thus the Accent lies upon the first Syllable, for the first five Words, from *A'bbess* to *Accéss*, and then changes to the second Syllable, from *Accéss* to *Actor*, &c. &c.—The same is to be observed in all the other Tables of Words.

14. Part IV. Contains many useful Things in Prose and Verse; some of which are new, and others selected from *Tillotson*, *South*, *Addison*, *Pope*, &c. and are not only proper for Writing-pieces, but tend to promote Virtue, and furnish the Mind with early Notions of Piety.

Then follow some *Graces* and short *Prayers*, with two useful Notes upon the indispensible Duty of every Teacher, to instil into the Minds of Children an early Notion of their Dependence upon God, humbly submitted to your serious Consideration.

15. PART V. Contains a pretty natural History of Monarchs and Kings, with several other Occurrences, from the Creation to the present Time, added purely to divert the more grown-up Lads, and win them to the Love of reading such Things as must of Course be very much for their Improvement.

16. The POSTSCRIPT is no less useful to instruct such as cannot read old *English* Print, which sometimes falling in our Way, it is enough to make a good Reader blush to have an Act of Parliament, or Form of Prayer, put into his Hand, and for him to own he cannot read them.

17. Thus, Gentlemen, I have given you a short Account of this Undertaking; which I freely submit to your superior Judgement: And, as I expect to share the common Fate of my Betters, so I as naturally expect to have Justice done me, by considering not only that a Book of this small Size and Price must in some Measure be deficient, but that it is impossible to please the *Ignorant* and *Capricious*.

In fine, if, upon the Whole, it appears to be as useful for Children, and more serviceable to adult Persons, than *Spelling-Books* in general, that is enough to make every candid Reader wink at a few Imperfections: And as for the whimsical and censorious *Critic*, whose whole Search and Labour is to carp and find Fault upon the least Occasion, and very often without any Reason at all, it is Pity but he should have some Reward for his Trouble; and he will not fail of it, if he applies in a proper Manner, according to the following Example:

"A famous *Critic* (says *Boccalini*) having gathered together the Faults of an eminent Poet, presented them to *Apollo*, who received them graciously, and promised to make the Author a suitable Return for the great Trouble he had been at in collecting them together. In order to this *Apollo* set before him a Sack of Wheat, just as it had been thrashed from the Sheaf; and bid him pick out the Chaff from the Corn, and lay each by itself: The *Critic* applied himself to the Task with great Industry and Pleasure; and, after having made a due Separation, was presented by *Apollo* with the Chaff only for his Pains."

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your very humble Servant

And Well-wisher,

Royal-Exchange Assurance-Office,
London, *May* 3, 1767.

D. FENNING.

THE

Univerſal Spelling-Book, &c.

THE

ALPHABET.

Roman.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t u v w x y z &.

Italic.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVW XYZ

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t u v w [illegible]

Old English.

𝔄𝔅ℭ𝔇𝔈𝔉𝔊ℌℑ𝔎𝔏𝔐𝔑𝔒𝔓𝔔ℜ𝔖𝔗𝔘𝔚𝔛𝔜ℨ.

𝔞𝔟𝔠𝔡𝔢𝔣𝔤𝔥𝔦𝔧𝔨𝔩𝔪𝔫𝔬𝔭𝔮𝔯ſ𝔰𝔱𝔲𝔳𝔴𝔵𝔶𝔷.

Vowels.

a e i o u y.

Conſonants.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r ſ s t v w x y z &.

Double Letters.

ct ff ffi ffl fi fl ſb ſh ſi ſk ſl ſſ ſſi ſt &.

N. B. I humbly deſire all M[illegible] and Miſtreſſes never to let [illegible] Child [illegible] there [illegible] two i's, [illegible] two u's; but let them teach the Child to call the [illegible] j [ja], and the ſharp v [vee], for it is much better in every Reſpect.

PART I.

TABLE I.

Lesson I.					Lesson II.				
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
da	de	di	do	du	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ca	ce*	ci*	co	cu	ad	ed	id	od	ud
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	af	ef	if	of	uf
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	am	em	im	om	um
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	an	en	in	on	un
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ar	er	ir	or	ur
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	as	es	is	os	us
ſa	ſe	ſi	ſo	ſu	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux

Lesson III.					Lesson IV.				
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bra	bre	bri	bro	bru
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cra	cre	cri	cro	cru
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	pra	pre	pri	pro	pru
ſla	ſle	ſli	ſlo	ſlu	tra	tre	tri	tro	tru

fra	fre	fri	fro	fru
phra	phre	phri	phro	phru

Lesson V.

Proper Words of one Syllable, both natural and eaſy to ſpell and read.

All am and are be he me we the thee ye by my thy do go no nor not of off from on or ſo to too two up us you.

* Let the Child be taught to pronounce *ce* the ſame as *ſe* and *ci* the ſame as *ſi*.

TABLE II.

More easy Lessons in Words of one Syllable, alike in Sound, natural to the Ear, and therefore easy to spell and pronounce.

1				2			
All	call	fall	shall	Bat	cat	hát	rat
ake	cake	make	wake	ben	den	hen	men
art	cart	dart	smart	cap	gap	hap	nap
are	care	hare	mare	cock	dock	lock	mock
ark	bark	dark	mark	clock	block	flock	shock

3				4			
Cap	gap	map	tap	band	hand	land	sand
dip	hip	nip	pip	bail	hail	pail	nail
fan	man	nan	pan	book	cook	hook	look
got	hot	pot	sot	hope	mope	pope	rope
in	pin	win	fin	lace	mace	pace	race
ink	link	pink	wink	make	rake	take	wake

TABLE III.

Easy Lessons of one Syllable, of Things most natural and common to Children.

1. *Birds, Beasts, &c.*

*Cat	hog	bat	cock	lark	rat
dog	horse	crane	hen	owl	bug
cow	mare	crow	hawk	rook	flea
calf	colt	dove	kite	snipe	frog

2. *Of Play, and Terms used at Play.*

Ball	cards	giggs	play	tops	whip
bat	dice	leap	kite	trap	lose
cat	chuck	jump	spin	taw	win

* I have not regarded the Order of the Alphabet in this Table, but have put such Things first as are easy, natural, and most connected together; and they are to be taught downwards, not across, viz. Cat, dog, cow, &c.

3. *Eatables, &c.*

Ale	bread	buns	beef	fiſh	milk
beer	cheeſe	cakes	lamb	fleſh	cream
rum	crumb	pies	pork	beans	curds
wine	cruſt	tarts	veal	peas	whey

4. *Apparel.*

Cap	coat	fan	hoop	ſhoes	cloth
hat	cloak	gloves	knot	clogs	ſtuff
coiff	frock	lace	ſcarf	ſhirt	pluſh
hood	gown	muff	ſtays	ſhift	ſilk

5. *Things belonging to a Houſe.*

Cup	clock	bench	broom	pap	brick
diſh	door	box	bruſh	pot	lime
Knife	bar	cheſt	chair	bed	ſtone
fork	bolt	trunk	ſtool	couch	tiles
ſpoon	latch	grate	ſhelf	quilt	ſlate
plate	lock	jack	glaſs	rug	thatch
mug	key	ſpit	ſtairs	ſheet	roof

6. *Parts of the Body.*

Head	ſcull	cheeks	back	toes	heart
hair	brain	throat	bones	nails	lungs
face	lips	arms	ribs	ſhins	vein
eyes	tongue	hands	knees	thumb	blood
noſe	teeth	breaſt	leg	fiſt	nerves
mouth	chin	ears	feet	wriſt	joints

7. *The World.*

Sun	eaſt	cape	clay	brook	froſt
moon	weſt	rock	dirt	pool	ſnow
ſtars	north	land	bark	pond	miſt
air	ſouth	hill	ſand	rain	dew
wind	earth	iſles	chalk	hail	ice

8. *Trees, Plants, Fruits, &c.*

Ash	fir	broom	hops	oats	pears
bay	lime	hemp	reeds	rye	plums
beech	oak	flax	rose	wheat	grapes
birch	pine	fern	rue	crabs	leaf
box	vine	grass	sage	figs	roots
elm	yew	herbs	shrub	nuts	trees

9. *Number, Weight, &c.*

One	five	nine	dram	inch	drop
two	six	ten	ounce	foot	dram
three	sev'n*	once	pound	yard	pint
four	eight	twice	score	ell	quart

10. *Titles and Names.*

King	duke	peer	wife	aunt	Mark
queen	earl	knight	child	niece	Luke
prince	lord	page	son	bride	John

* Rather than break the Order of Number, I have (for the Child's Sake) taken the Liberty to spell the Word SEVEN in one Syllable.

TABLE IV.

Easy Lessons in Words of one Syllable, by which a Child will sooner know both the Sound and Use of e final. To be read Al, ale, ar, are, &c.*

Al	ale	bas	base	cap	cape	dan	dane
ar	are	bid	bide	col	cole	dar	dare
at	ate	bil	bile	con	cone	dat	date
Bab	babe	bit	bite	cop	cope	din	dine
bal	bale	Can	cane	cor	core	dol	dole
ban	bane	cam	came	Dal	dale	dom	dome
bar	bare	car	care	dam	dame	dot	dote

* I here use the Term *Word*, not in its strict and confined Sense, as signifying something that has a Meaning, but in its more general and enlarged Sense, as implying any Thing that has an articulate Sound.

Fam	fame	Lad	lade	pat	pate	ſur	ſure
fan	fane	Mad	made	pil	pile	Tal	tale
far	fare	man	mane	pin	pine	tam	tame
fat	fate	mar	mare	pol	pole	tap	tape
fil	file	mat	mate	por	pore	tar	tare
fin	fine	mil	mile	Rat	rate	tid	tide
fir	fire	mir	mire	rid	ride	til	tile
for	fore	mod	mode	rip	ripe	tim	time
Gal	gale	mol	mole	rit	rite	tin	tine
gam	game	mop	mope	rob	robe	ton	tone
gap	gape	mor	more	rod	rode	top	tope
gat	gate	mut	mute	rop	rope	tub	tube
gon	gone	Nam	name	rot	rote	tun	tune
gor	gore	nap	nape	rud	rude	Us	uſe
Hal	hale	nil	nile	rul	rule	Val	vale
har	hare	nod	node	Sal	ſale	van	vane
hat	hate	nor	nore	ſam	ſame	vil	vile
her	here	not	note	ſid	ſide	vin	vine
hid	hide	Odd	ode	ſin	ſine	vot	vote
hop	hope	or	ore	ſir	ſire	Wad	wade
Kin	kine	Pan	pane	ſit	ſite	war	ware
kit	kite	par	pare	ſol	ſole	win	wine

TABLE V.

Leſſons in Words of one Syllable, very eaſy to ſpell and read, and by which a Child may begin to know his Duty to God and Man.

*** If any of the following Leſſons be too long, they are ſo ordered that the Child may ſpell and read only a Part of them, according to his Capacity, or the Direction of the Maſter.

LESSON I.

Be a good Child.
Love and fear God.
Mind your Book.
Love your School.
Strive to learn.
Tell no Tales.
Call no ill Names.

LESSON II.

Do not lie nor ſwear.
Do not cheat nor ſteal.
Play not with bad Boys.
Uſe no ill Words at Play.
Pray to God to bleſs you

Serve God, and truſt in him.	Take not God's Name in vain.

LESSON III.

My good Child, walk not in thine own Way, but in the Ways of the Lord.

Spend your Time well, and God will bleſs you; he will love you, and do you Good.

LESSON IV.

Go not far from me, O Lord; but be with me, and help me, O my God.

I will not play with them that do ill; for if I do, the Lord will not love me.

LESSON V.

I will love thee, O Lord; for thou haſt made me, and art kind to me in all Things.

Day by Day will I praiſe thee; I will not play with them that take thy Name in vain.

Keep me, O Lord, from ſuch as love not thy Law, and walk not in thy Ways.

LESSON VI.

The Eye of the Lord is on them that fear him, and that put their Truſt in him.

He will bleſs them that fear him; he will love them, and do them Good.

As for ſuch as love not the Way of the Lord, he will hide his Face from them, and will not ſave them, but they will go down to the Pit.

LESSON VII. *Of the Creation.*

By the Word of the Lord were all Things made. God made the World; he made both Man and Beaſt. He made the Fowls of the Air, and Fiſh of the Sea.

He made the Sun to rule the Day, and the Moon and Stars to rule the Night. How great are thy Works, O Lord!

LESSON VIII. *Duty to God, &c.*

Thou ſhalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, with all thy Soul, with all thy Mind, and with all thy Strength.

A good Child will love God; he will put his whole Truſt in him; he will call on him; he will love his Name and his Word; and he will ſerve him and fear him all the Days of his Life.

LESSON IX. *Of God, &c.*

The Fool ſays in his Heart there is no God; but a wiſe and a good Man knows that there is a God, and that the Lord he is God.

God is our Lord, he is King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Who is like the Lord our God? There is none like the Lord our God.

LESSON X. *Of God's Attributes, &c.*

The Lord God will be our Judge. God is a true, wiſe, and juſt God; he plants, he builds, and he lifts up; for the Word of the Lord is true, and it ſhall come to paſs.

All Things change; but God ſays, I change not, I am the ſame God, I have no End. There is but one true God. The Lord our God is one Lord: The Lord of Hoſts is his Name.

LESSON XI. *Of Chriſt our Redeemer.*

Chriſt is God as well as Man. The Word was with God, and the Word was God. Chriſt is the Way, the Truth, and the Life; and none can come to God but by Chriſt; for he took upon him the Form of Man.

Chriſt was made Man to ſave us from the Wrath to come. He was made poor for our Sakes. He is the Prince of the Kings of the Earth; and he ſhall judge the Quick and the Dead at laſt: The Lord of Hoſts is his Name.

Lesson XII. *Of the Child's Duty to himself and others.*

A good Child will not lie, swear, nor steal, nor will he take God's Name in vain. He will be good at Home, and will be careful to read his Book; and when he gets up, he will wash his Face and Hands clean, comb out his Hair, and make Haste to School, and will not play by the Way, as bad Boys do.

When a good Boy is at School, he will mind his Book, and try to learn to spell and read well, and not play in School-Time; and when he goes to or comes from School, he will pull off his Hat, or bow to all he meets; and, when he goes to Church, he will sit, kneel, or stand still; and when he comes Home he will read God's Word, or some good Book, that God may bless him.

As for that Boy that minds not his Church his School, nor his Book, but plays with such Boys as tell Tales, tell Lies, swear, steal, and take God's Name in vain; he will come to some ill End, if he be not well whipt at School and at Home, Day and Night, till he leaves off such Things.

A Trial of Capitals.

HE THAT LOVES GOD, HIS SCHOOL, AND HIS BOOK, WILL NO DOUBT DO WELL AT LAST: BUT HE THAT HATES HIS SCHOOL AND HIS BOOK, WILL LIVE AND DIE A SLAVE, A FOOL, AND A DUNCE.

TABLE VI.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ab-bot	af-ter	ar-bour	ba-ker
ab-bey	al-lum	art-ful	bal-lad
ac-ter	am-ber	art-less	ban-ker
ad-vent	an-gel	Back-ward	bant-ling

bar-ber
bar-rel
baſh-ful
bet-ter
bit-ter
blun-der
bor-der
bri-er
brim-ſtone
bro-ken
buſ-kin
but-ter
Cab-bage
ca-per
car-rot
car-ter
cham-ber
chan-nel
chap-man
chap-ter
chat-ter
cheſ-nut
child-iſh
chil-dren
cler-gy
cof-fin
col-lect
com-fort
com-ment
com-merce
com-mon
con-cord
con-quer
con-queſt
con-ſul
con-trite
cor-ner
coſt-ly
craf-ty
cra-zy
cru-el
cum-ber
cut-ler
Dar-ling
di-al
di-et
din-ner
doc-tor
doc-trine
drum-mer
drunk-ard
dung-hill
du-ty
dy-er
El-bow
em-bers
em-blem
en-ter
e-vil
Fac-tor
fag-got
fan-cy
fan-tom
far-mer
fat-al
fat-ling
fe-male
fen-der
fen-nel
fe-ver
fid-ler
fil-let
fi-nal
fir-ing
flan-nel
flat-ter
floun-der
flu-ent
flut-ter
fod-der
fog-gy
fol-ly
fop-piſh
fo-reſt
for-ty
found-ling
fret-ful
fro-ward
fro-zen
fru-gal
fu-el
fun-nel
fur-long
Gal-lon
gal-lop
game-ſter
gam-mon
gan-der
gar-den
gar-land
gar-ment
gar-ret
gar-ter
gen-try
gi-ant
gib-bet
gip-ſey
glim-mer
glit-ter
glo-ry
glut-ton
god-ly
gold-finch
goſ-pel
grate-ful
graſ-ſy
grace-ful
gra-vy
grit-ty
gru-el
gul-let
gun-ner
gun-ſhot
gut-ter
Ham-let
ham-mer
hand-ful
han-dy
hang-er
hang-ings
hap-py
hard-ſhip
har-dy
har-lot
har-per
hartſ-horn
har-veſt
haſ-ty
hat-chet
help-ful
her-mit
hin-der
hin-drance
ho-ly

home-ly
hope-ful
hor-net
hor-rid
horſe-man
hoſt-ler
hun-dred
hun-ter
hurt-ful
huſ-band
I-cy
i-dol
in-fant
in-fect
in-ſide
in-ſtance
in-ſtep
in-ward
i-vy
Jeſt-er
joc-key
jol-ly
judge-ment
ju-ry
Ken-nel
ker-nel
kin-dred
king-dom
kinſ-man
kit-chen
Lad-der
la-dy
land-lord
land-mark
land-ſcape
lap-pet

lap-wing
la-zy
le-gal
let-ter
like-ly
lim-ber
lin-net
li-on
lit-ter
lof-ty
lord-ly
lord-ſhip
luc-ky
lug-gage
Ma-ker
mam-mon
man-ful
man-ly
man-na
man-ner
ma-ny
mar-gin
mar-ket
ma-tron
max-im
med-ley
mem-ber
mer-cy
mer-ry
mil-ler
mit-tens
mo-diſh
mo-ment
morn-ing
mor-tal
mot-to

mud-dy
mur-der
mur-mur
mut-ter
Nap-kin
nim-ble
nine-ty
num-ber
nut-meg
Of-fer
of-fice
on-ſet
or-der
or-gan
Pa-gan
pam-per
pan-nel
pan-try
pa-per
pa-piſt
par-don
pa-rents
par-lour
par-rot
part-ner
par-ty
pat-tern
pave-ment
pen-cil
pen-ny
pep-per
per-fect
per-ſon
pic-ture
pil-grim
pil-lar

pi-lot
pi-per
pip-kin
po-et
poſ-ſet
pot-ter
pre-cept
pru-dent
pup-py
pur-blind
pur-chaſe
pur-poſe
Quar-rel
quar-ter
qui-et
Rab-bit
rag-ged
ra-ker
ram-mer
ran-dom
ran-ſom
ran-ger
ran-ter
rec-tor
rem-nant
ren-der
ri-der
ri-ot
rob-ber
rub-biſh
ru-by
rug-ged
ru-in
ru-ler
rum-mage
run-ner

ru-ral
Sa-cred
ſad-ler
ſafe-ly
ſafe-ty
ſal-lad
ſal-ver
ſan-dy
ſam-pler
ſat-chel
ſat-tin
ſcab-bard
ſcaf-fold
ſcam-per
ſcan-dal
ſcan-ty
ſcar-let
ſcat-ter
ſcol-lop
ſcorn-ful
ſcra-per
ſcul-ler
ſe-cret
ſel-dom
ſelf-iſh
ſen-tence
ſer-mon
ſer-vant
ſex-ton
ſha-dy
ſhame-ful
ſhar-pen
ſhar-per
ſhat-ter
ſhep-herd
ſhil-ling

ſhort-ly
ſhut-ter
ſig-nal
ſi-lence
ſi-lent
ſil-ly
ſil-ver
ſim-per
ſin-ful
ſin-ner
ſix-fold
ſix-ty
ſkil-ful
ſkin-ny
ſkip-per
ſlan-der
ſlat-tern
ſlen-der
ſli-my
ſlip-per
ſloth-ful
ſlug-gard
ſlug-giſh
ſlum-ber
ſlut-tiſh
ſmo-ky
ſmug-gler
ſnap-piſh
ſo-ber
ſor-rel
ſot-tiſh
ſpi-der
ſpin-ner
ſpin-ſter
ſpite-ful
ſplen-did

ſplen-dor
ſplin-ter
ſpun-gy
ſtag-ger
ſtam-mer
ſtan-diſh
ſtin-gy
ſtop-page
ſtop-per
ſto-ry
ſtran-ger
ſtrong-ly
ſtu-dent
ſtu-pid
ſud-den
ſuf-fer
ſul-ky
ſul-len
ſul-ly
ſul-try
ſum-mer
ſum-mon
ſup-per
ſur-face
ſur-ly
Tab-by
tal-ly
tame-ly
tan-ner
ta-per
tap-ſter
tar-dy
tar-niſh
tat-ler
tat-ter
tem-per

tem-peſt
ten-der
ten-ter
thank-ful
thread-bare
thun-der
time-ly
ti-dings
tim-ber
tin-der
tin-ſel
to-tal
tra-der
tren-cher
tri-al
trum-pet
truſ-ty
tu-lip
tum-bler
tu-mult
tun-nage
tur-key
tur-nip
tur-ner
turn-pike
turn-ſtile
tu-tor
Va-cant
va-grant
var-niſh
va-ry
vel-lum
vel-vet
ven-ture
ver-min
veſ-ſel

vic-tim	ut-moſt	ward-robe	whiſ-per
vin-tage	ut-ter	war-like	wil-ful
vir-gin	uſe-ful	war-rant	win-ter
vi-tal	Wa-fer	waſp-iſh	wiſ-dom
vo-cal	wa-ger	waſte-ful	wo-ful
vul-gar	wa-ges	wed-ding	wor-ſhip
Ud-der	wake-ful	wel-fare	worth-leſs
ug-ly	wan-der	wet-ſhod	wor-thy
up-per	wan-ton	whim-ſy	won-der

TABLE VII.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the ſecond Syllable.

A-baſe	a-gainſt	a-venge	be-ſet
ab-hor	a-larm	a-void	be-ſide
a-bide	a-like	a-wait	be-ſpeak
a-bout	a-lone	a-wake	be-tween
a-broad	a-maze	a-way	be-twixt
a-brupt	a-mend	Be-come	be-wail
ab-ſolve	a-midſt	be-cauſe	Ca-bal
ab-ſurd	a-mong	be-friend	ca-nal
ac-cept	a-muſe	be-fore	ca-rouſe
ac-quire	a-noint	be-[illegible]	com-mence
ad-dict	a-part	be-have	com-plain
ad-dreſs	ap-proach	be-head	com-pel
ad-journ	ap-prove	be-hind	com-ply
ad-mit	a-riſe	be-hold	com-poſe
a-dore	ar-reſt	be-lief	com-priſe
ad-vance	a-tone	be-lieve	com-pute
a-far	at-tack	be-long	con-fer
af-fair	at-tempt	be-neath	con-fine
af-firm	at-tire	be-night	con-found
af-fright	a-vail	be-queath	con-fuſe

con-ſtrain
con-ſume
con-tempt
con-tend
con-tent
con-temn
con-vey
cor-rect
cor-rupt
De-bar
de-ceit
de-cide
de-clare
de-coy
de-creaſe
de-duce
de-duct
de-fect
de-fend
de-fence
de-fer
de-fy
de-fine
de-form
de-fraud
de-grade
de-light
de-[illegible]
de-[illegible]
de-poſe
de-preſs
de-pute
de-rive
de-ſcribe
de-ſire
de-ſpond
de-ſtroy

de-tect
de-teſt
de-viſe
di-rect
diſ-arm
diſ-band
diſ-burſe
diſ-card
diſ-claim
diſ-count
diſ-courſe
diſ-joint
diſ-like
diſ-lodge
diſ-may
diſ-miſs
diſ-own
diſ-pel
diſ-place
diſ-play
diſ-poſe
diſ-prove
diſ-robe
diſ-ſent
diſ-turb
diſ-[illegible]
diſ-tinct
diſ-tort
diſ-truſt
diſ-tract
diſ-uſe
di-vert
di-vine
Ef-fect
e-lope
em-balm
em-bark

em-broil
e-mit
en-chant
en-cloſe
en-croach
en-dear
en-dorſe
en-due
en-dure
en-force
en-gage
en-joy
en-large
en-rage
en-rich
en-rol
en-ſue
en-thral
en-throne
en-tice
en-tire
en-treat
e-ſpouſe
e-vade
e-vent
e-vince
ex-alt
ex-cel
ex-ciſe
ex-cite
ex-claim
ex-cuſe
ex-empt
ex-ert
ex-iſt
ex-pand

ex-pend
ex-plode
ex-poſe
ex-tend
ex-tort
ex-tract
ex-treme
Fif-teen
fo-ment
fore-arm
fore-ſee
fore-ſhew
fore-ſtal
fore-[illegible]
fore-told
fore-warn
for-bear
for-bid
for-get
for-give
for-ſworn
four-teen
ful-fil
Ga-zette
Him-ſelf
Im-brue
im-burſe
im-merſe
im-pair
im-pale
im-pend
im-plant
im-preſs
im-print
im-prove
in-cite

in-cur
in-dent
in-dulge
in-fect
in-feſt
in-firm
in-flame
in-force
in-fringe
in-fuſe
in-graft
in-grate
in-ject
in-ſcribe
in-ſlave
in-ſnare
in-ſtil
in-ſtruct
in-ſure
in-tenſe
in-trude
in-truſt
in-verſe
in-vert
in-veſt
in-vite
Miſ-chance
miſ-count
miſ-deed
miſ-doubt
miſ-give
miſ-hap
miſ-lead
miſ-like
miſ-name
miſ-place
miſ-print
miſ-rule
miſ-ſpend
miſ-take
miſ-truſt
mo-leſt
mo-roſe
Neg-lect
Ob-ſtruct
ob-tain
oc-cur
of-fence
o-mit
op-preſs
out-do
out-live
out-ſtrip
Par-take
per-form
per-mit
per-ſpire
per-tain
per-verſe
per-vert
po-lite
por-tend
pre-dict
pre-judge
pre-pare
pre-vail
pre-ſcribe
pre-ſerve
pre-ſume
pre-tend
pro-mote
pro-nounce
pro-poſe
pro-pound
pro-rogue
pro-tect
pro-teſt
pur-loin
pur-ſuit
Re-bate
re-buke
re-cant
re-cite
re-cline
re-courſe
re-duce
re-fer
re-fit
re-gain
re-joice
re-late
re-lax
re-ly
re-mark
re-mind
re-mit
re-pair
re-paſs
re-poſe
re-preſs
re-prieve
re-print
re-pulſe
re-prove
re-ſtrain
re-ſume
re-tail
re-tract
re-trench
re-turn
re-vere
re-volve
re-ward
ro-buſt
ro-mance
Se-clude
ſe-dan
ſe-duce
ſe-lect
ſe-vere
ſha-lot
ſub-join
ſub-lime
ſub-mit
ſub-orn
ſub-ſcribe
ſub-ſide
ſub-ſiſt
ſub-tract
ſup-poſe
ſu-preme
ſur-mount
ſur-paſs
ſur-vey
ſur-vive
ſuſ-pence
ſuſ-tain
Tra-duce
tranſ-act
tran-ſcend
tran-ſcribe
tranſ-form
tranſ-greſs
tranſ-late

tranſ-plant	un-clothe	un-hurt	un-ſeen
tranſ-poſe	un-cloſe	un-juſt	un-ſound
tre-pan	un-cut	un-lace	un-ſung
Un-apt	un-dreſs	un-like	un-teach
un-arm	un-fair	un-lock	un-tie
un-bar	un-fit	un-made	un-true
un-bind	un-fold	un-maſk	un-twiſt
un-bleſt	un-gain	un-pack	up-on
un-bolt	un-guide	un-paid	With-al
un-born	un-heard	un-pin	with-in
un-bound	un-hinge	un-ripe	with-drew
un-claſp	un-hook	un-ſafe	with-out
un-clean	un-horſe	un-ſay	with-ſtand

N. B. *Words divided as they ought to be pronounced.*
(See the Preface.)

Aſ-pect	Fluſ-ter	juſ-tice	proſ-trate
Baſ-ket	fruſ-trate	Maſ-ter	pub-liſh
baſ-tard	Gliſ-ter	Noſ-tril	pun-iſh
duſh-el	glit-ter	Oſ-trich	Reſ-cue
Cluſ-ter	gob-let	Paſ-tor	reſ-pite
cuſ-tard	griſ-tle	piſ-tol	Siſ-ter
cuſ-tom	Hoſ-tage	pop-lar	ſyſ-tem
Diſ-taff	ho-nour	prob-lem	Veſ-try
diſ-tant	Im-age	proſ-per	veſ-ture
diſ-tinct	J[illegible]er	proſ-pect	Whiſ-per

TABLE VIII.

Eaſy Leſſons of Words of one and two Sylables, being ſelect moral Precepts, where the Syllables are divided.

LESSON I. *Duty to God.*

My Du-ty to-wards God, is to be-lieve in him, to fear him, to love him with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, with all my

Strength; to wor-fhip him, to give him Thanks, to put my whole Truft in him, to call up-on him, to ho-nour his ho-ly Name and his Word, and to ferve him tru-ly all the Days of my Life.

LESSON II. *Of God, &c.*

There is but one God, the Ma-ker of all Things both in Hea-ven and Earth, and this God is a ho-ly, wife, juft, and good, Be-ing, hat-ing all Man-ner of Sin.

He fills Hea-ven and Earth with his Pow-er, Wif-dom, Juf-tice, Mer-cy, and Truth, and loves all thofe that love and fear him, and will blefs all thofe that love, ho-nour, and o-bey their Pa-rents.

As for the Wick-ed, fuch as fwear, lie, and fteal, he will judge and con-demn them to Shame and Sor-row. Learn then be-times to know thy Du-ty to God and Man, and God will blefs you in this World; and when you die, he will take you to him-felf in-to Hea-ven, will clothe you in Gar-ments of Gold, and fet a Crown of Gold on your Head; the An-gels will re-joice to fee you, and you fhall be hap-py for e-ver and e-ver.

LESSON III. *Being an Exhortation to Virtue, and undivided* [illegible]

My good Child, you have heard your Duty towards God and Man, and can you read and know thefe Things without doing your Duty? Can you hear thefe Marks of Divine Favour, and not ftrive with all your Heart and Mind to love and ferve God; to honour your Parents; to mind your Book; to love your Church and School; and not to play with bad Boys: for be you certain, that if you feek God, he will be found of you; but if you forfake him, he will caft you off for ever.

Lesson IV. *Of Praiſe, &c.*

Praiſe the Lord, O my Soul; and all that is within me praiſe his holy Name.

As long as I live will I praiſe the Lord: I will give Thanks unto God while I have my Being.

Sing unto the Lord, O ye Kingdoms of the Earth, O ſing Praiſes unto the Lord.

Give the Lord the Honour due unto his Name; worſhip the Lord with holy Worſhip.

In the Time of Trouble I will call upon the Lord, and he will hear me.

Turn thy Face from my Sins, and put out all my Miſdeeds.

TABLE. IX.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the firſt Syllable.

Ad-mi-ral	bri-be-ry	drow-ſi-neſs
ad-vo-cate	Ca-bi-net	E-le-ment
al-co-ran	ca-pi-tal	e-le-phant
al-der-man	ca-pi-tol.	e-lo-quent
al-ma-nack	can-dle-ſtick	e-ne-my
al-pha-bet	can-di-date	en-ter-prize
an-ti-dote.	car-pen-ter	ec-ſta-ſy
ap-pe-tite	ca-te-chiſm	Fal-ſi-ty
ar-gu-ment	cor-po-ral	fa-mi-ly
ar-ti-choke	coun-ſel-lor	fer-ven-cy
ba-niſh-ment	cru-el-ty	feſ-ti-val
bar-ba-riſm	Di-a-dem	fil-thi-neſs
bat-te-ry	di-a-lect	fool-iſh-neſs
bat-tle-ment	di-a-logue	fur-ni-ture
blun-der-buſs	dig-ni-ty	Gai-e-ty
bra-ve-ry	dra-pe-ry	gal-le-ry

gar-ri-ſon
ge-ne ral
gen-tle-man
gra-du-ate
gra-na-ry
gra-ti-tude
gun-pow-der
Hap-pi-neſs
har-bin-ger
har-mo-ny
harp-ſi-chord
he-re-ſy
he-re-tic
he-ri-tage
hoſ-pi-tal
hy-po-crite
Ja-ve-lin
i-dle-neſs
im-ple-ment
in-fan-cy
in-fi-del
in-ju-ry
in-ſtru-ment
La-bour-er
la-by-rinth
la-ti-tude
la-ven-der
le-ga-cy
le-pro-ſy
li-ber-tine
li-ber-ty
lon-gi-tude
lu-na-tic
Ma-gi-ſtrate
ma-je-ſty
main-te-nance

ma-ri-ner
mar-tyr-dom
me-lo-dy
me-mo-ry
mo-nu-ment
moun-te-bank
Nar-ra-tive
na-tu-ral
naugh-ti-neſs
ne-gli-gent
nou-riſh-ment
nun-ne-ry
nu-tri-ment
Ob-ſta-cle
of-fi-cer
o-ra-tor
or-na-ment
or-tho-dox
o-ver-ſight
Pa-pa-cy
Pa-ra-diſe
pa-ra-graph
pa-ra-phraſe
par-ti-cle
per-ju-ry
pi-e-ty
pin-na-cle
po-pe-ry
prin-ci-pal
prin-ci-ple
pro-per-ty
pro-phe-cy
pro-phe-ſy
pro-ſe-lyte
py-ra-mid
Quan-ti-ty

quar-ter-ly
Rea-di-neſs
re-fe-rence
re-me-dy
re-pro-bate
roy-al-ty
Sa-cra-ment
ſa-cred-neſs
ſa-cri-fice
ſa-cri-lege
ſa-la-ry
ſcan-ti-neſs
ſcor-pi-on
ſcru-ti-ny
ſtea-di-neſs
ſud-den-neſs
ſup-pli-ant
ſy-ca-more
ſym-pa-thy
ſy-na-gogue
Tem-per-ance
ten-der-neſs
ten-den-cy
teſ-ta-ment
trea-ſu-rer
tri-ni-ty
tur-pen-tine
tur-pi-tude
tym-pa-ny
Va-can-cy
va-cu-um
va-ga-bond
va-ni-ty
vic-to-ry
vi-ne-gar
vi-o-lence

ul-ti-mate
ut-ter-ance
Wea-ri-neſs
wick-ed-neſs
wil-der-neſs
work-man-ſhip
Yeſ-ter-day
youth-ful-neſs
Zea-louſ-neſs

TABLE X.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the ſecond Syllable.

A-ban-don
a-baſe-ment
a-bor-tive
ad-van-tage
Be-gin-ner
be-got-ten
be-hol-den
be-lov-ed
bra-va-do
Ca-the-dral
co-e-qual
co-ha-bit
con-ſump-tive
con-tri-bute
con-tri-vance
De-can-ter
de-mon-ſtrate
de-ter-mine
E-lec-tor
e-lope-ment
em-bar-go
en-ſam-ple
e-ter-nal
en-vi-ron
ex-am-ple
Fa-na-tic
fan-taſ-tic
for-bid-den
for-ſa-ken
Gen-tee-ly
gre-na-do
Hap-ha-zard
hence-for-ward
JE-HO-VAH
il-luſ-trate
in-car-nate
in-cum-bent
in-dul-gent
in-for-mer
in-ter-nal
Miſ-for-tune
miſ-ta-ken
miſ-truſt-ful
Noc-tur-nal
no-vem-ber
Ob-ſer-vance
oc-cur-rence
oc-to-ber
Par-ta-ker
per-for-mer
per-fu-mer
pre-cep-tor
pre-ven-ter
Re-mem-ber
re-ſem-ble
Se-du-cer
ſep-tem-ber
ſpec-ta-tor
ſur-vey-or
Teſ-ta-tor
to-bac-co
tri-bu-nal
Vice-ge-rent
un-co-ver
un-e-qual
un-faith-ful
un-god-ly
un-learn-ed
un-mind-ful
un-thank-ful
un-time-ly
un-wor-thy

TABLE XI.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the laſt Syllable.

a-la-mode
Ac-qui-ſce
am-buſ-cade
ap-per-tain
ap-pre-hend
Bri-ga-dier
buc-ca-neer
Can-non-ade
cap-a-pee
ca-ra-van
cir-cum-ciſe
cir-cum-vent
com-pro-miſe
con-tro-vert
coun-ter-mand
De-vo-tee
de-bo-nair
diſ-al-low
diſ-ap-point
diſ-ap-prove
diſ-ap-pear
diſ-con-cert
diſ-en-gage
do-mi-neer
En-ter-tain
e-ver-more
Ga-zet-teer
gre-na-dier

Im-ma-ture
im-por-tune
in-cor-rect
in-di-rect
in-ter-fere
in-ter-line
in-ter-rupt
in-tro-duce
Ma-ca-roon
ma-ga-zine
maſ-que-rade
miſ-be-come
miſ-be-have
miſ-ap-ply
miſ-em-ploy
mort-ga-gee
Na-za-rene
O-ver-bold
o-ver-charge
o-ver-cloud
o-ver-come
o-ver-drive
o-ver-grown
o-ver-laid
o-ver-ſtock
o-ver-thrown
Pal-li-ſade
pan-ta-loons:

pa-ten-tee
Re-ad-mit
re-aſ-cend
re-cog-niſe
re-col-lect
re-com-mend
re-com-poſe
re-con-cile
re-con-duct
re-fu-gee
re-par-tee
re-pre-ſent
Se-re-nade
ſu-per-add
ſu-per-fine
ſu-per-ſede
ſu-per-viſe
Un-der-go
un-der-neath
un-der-ſell
un-der-ſtand,
un-der-ſtood
un-der-take
un-der-took
un-der-went
un-ex-pert
un-gen-teel
Yeſ-ter-night

Lessons in Words not exceeding three Syllables.

LESSON I. *Of Duty to God.*

You have heard and read, in Lef-fons be-fore this, what your Du-ty to God and Man is, but left you fhould for-get it, or not think your-felf bound to do it, I re-mind you of it a-gain.

Re-mem-ber then, God ex-pects your ear-ly youth-ful Days fhould be fpent well. He gives you a ftrict Charge, and you muft o-bey him.

You muft not neg-lect to ferve him at Church in pub-lic Wor-fhip; but be ve-ry rea-dy at all Times when you are cal-led up-on to ferve him.

You muft not go to ferve God by Force, nor be an-gry or for-ry when you are cal-led to Church or to Pray-ers; for then he will be an-gry with you, be-caufe you dif-o-bey him and your Pa-rents.

LESSON II. *Of Duty to Parents, &c. undivided for Trial.*

He that knows his Duty towards God, as he ought to do, will not fail to pleafe and obey his Parents.

Let God be the firft in your Thoughts when you awake, and laft of all Things when you go to Bed; for if you thus think of God, and fear him all the Day long, he will give you all the good Things that this World can afford, and much more than you deferve, or even can defire.

He that loves God, will love and obey his Parents, and will ftrive to pleafe them in all lawful Things they require of him to do.

A good Boy will not pout and be fullen when he is told of a Fault, but will mind what his Father, Mother, Mafter, or Friends, fay to him; and if he has any good Nature or good Manners, he

will endeavour to amend his former Faults, and to do so no more: For those Children that disobey their Parents, seldom prosper, but often come to Sorrow and some ill End.

Lesson III *Se[ ]ted out of the* Psalms, *and out* [ ]*f the* Proverbs *of* Solomon.

Blessed is the Man that hath not walked in the Counsel of the Ungodly, nor stood in the Way of Sinners, and hath not sat in the Seat of the Scornful; but his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

As for the Ungodly, it is not so with them; but they are like the Chaff which the Wind driveth away from the Face of the Earth.

The Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous, but the Way of the Ungodly shall perish.

A wise Son maketh a glad Father, but a foolish Son is the Heaviness of his Mother.

The Way of a Fool is right in his own Eyes; but he that hearkeneth to good Counsel is wise.

When a Man's Ways please the Lord, he maketh even his Enemies to be at Peace with him.

The Lord is far from the Wicked; but he hears the Prayer of the Righteous.

The Fear of the Lord is the Fountain of Life, to depart from the Snares of Death.

The Fear of the Lord prolongeth Days, but the Years of the Wicked shall be shortened.

Chasten thy Son while there is Hope, and let not thy Soul spare for his Crying: Correct thy Son, and he shall give thee Rest; yea, he shall give Delight unto thy Soul.

Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and when he is old [ ] will not depart from it.

The Lot is caſt into the Lap, but the whole diſpoſing thereof is from the Lord.

TABLE XII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the firſt Syllable, and divided.

Ac-cep-ta-ble	Fi-gu-ra-tive	ne-cro-man-cy
ac-ceſ-ſa-ry	for-mi-da-ble	Ob-ſti-nate-ly
ac-cu-ra-cy	for-tu-nate-ly	o-ra-to-ry
ad-ver-ſa-ry	frau-du-lent-ly	Pa-tri-mo-ny
al-le-go-ry	Ge-ne-ral-ly	phy-ſi-cal-ly
Bar-ba-rouſ-ly	glo-ri-ouſ-ly	pro-miſ-ſo-ry
Bluſ-ter-ing-ly	gra-ci-ouſ-ly	pur-ga-to-ry
boun-ti-ful-ly	gra-du-al-ly	Rea-ſon-a-ble
Com-pe-ten-cy	He-te-ro-dox	Sa-lu-ta-ry
con-fi-dent-ly	ho-nour-a-ble	ſanc-tu-a-ry
con-ti-nen-cy	hoſ-pi-ta-ble	ſo-li-ta-ry
con-tro-ver-ſy	Im-po-ten-cy	ſpa-ci-ouſ-ly
cor-ri-gi-ble	in-ti-ma-cy	Ta-ber-na-cle
De-li-ca-cy	in-ven-to-ry	tem-po-ral-ly
dif-fi-cul-ty	La-pi-da-ry	tran-ſi-to-ry
di-li-gent-ly	li-te-ra-ry	teſ-ti-mo-ny
dro-me-da-ry	Ma-tri-mo-ny	to-le-ra-bly
Ef-fi-ca-cy	me-mo-ra-ble	Va-lu-a-ble
e-le-gant-ly	mer-ce-na-ry	ve-he-ment-ly
e-vi-dent-ly	Na-tu-ral-ly	vir-tu-ouſ-ly
ex-em-pla-ry	na-vi-ga-ble	Whim-ſi-cal-ly

TABLE XIII.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the ſecond Syllable.

A-bo-mi-nate	am-bi-gu-ous	ar-ti-fi-cer
ac-ce-le-rate	am-phi-bi-ous	au-da-ci-ous
ac-com-mo-date	a-po-lo-gy	au-tho-ri-ty

Bar-ba-ri-ty	e-qui-vo-cal	out-ra-ge-ous
be-ha-vi-our	ex-te-nu-ate	Pa-the-ti-cal
be-ne-fi-cence	Fer-ti-li-ty	pe-cu-li-ar
be-ne-vo-lence	fru-ga-li-ty	pro-pri-e-tor
be-nig-ni-ty	Gram-ma-ti-cal	pro-ver-bi-al
bi-tu-mi-nous	Har-mo-ni-ous	Re-luc-tan-cy
Ca-la-mi-ty	hu-ma-ni-ty	ri-di-cu-lous
ca-pa-ci-ty	hy-dro-pi-cal	Sa-ga-ci-ty
cap-ti-vi-ty	hy-po-cri-ſy	ſo-bri-e-ty
cir-cum-fe-rence	I-den-ti-ty	ſo-ci-e-ty
com-mu-ni-cant	in-fir-mi-ty	ſta-bi-lity
com-mu-ni-ty	Le-gi-ti-mate	Tri-en-ni-al
con-tem-pla-tive	li-ti-gi-ous	Ve-ra-ci-ty
De-bi-li-ty	Ma-tu-ri-ty	vi-ciſ-ſi-tude
de-ge-ne-rate	mu-ni-fi-cence	vic-to-ri-ous
dex-te-ri-ty	Na-ti-vi-ty	vi-va-ci-ty
E-gre-gi-ous	no-to-ri-ous	U-bi-qui-ty
e-mo-lu-ment	o-be-di-ent	un-righ-te-ous
en-thu-ſi-aſt	om-ni-po-tent	ux-o-ri-ous

TABLE XIV.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.

A-da-man-tine	di-a-be-tes	Le-giſ-la-tor
af-fi-da-vit	diſ-ad-van-tage	le-giſ-la-tive
Be-a-ti-fic	E-le-va-tor	Ma-ni-feſ-to
bar-ri-ca-do	en-ter-tain-ment	me-di-a-tor
baſ-ti-na-do	e-van-ge-lic	me-mo-ran-dum
be-ne-fac-tor	e-ver-laſt-ing	mo-de-ra-tor
Ca-li-man-co	For-ni-ca-tor	Na-vi-ga-tor
ca-ro-li-na	Hal-le-lu-jah	non-con-form-iſt
co-ex-iſt-ent	ho-ri-zon-tal	nu-me-ra-tor
com-pre-hen-ſive	I-mi-ta-tor	Ob-ſer-va-tor
cor-re-ſpon-dent	in-de-pen-dent	om-ni-pre-ſence
Dan-de-li-on	in-diſ-creet-ly	om-ni-pre-ſent
de-cli-na-tor	in-ter-mix-ture	o-pe-ra-tor

Pa-li-ſa-do	ſu-per-vi-ſor	u-ni-ver-ſal
per-ad-ven-ture	The-o-re-tic	What-ſo-e-ver
pre-de-ceſ-ſor	Un-ad-viſ-ed	when-ſo-e-ver
pro-cu-ra-tor	un-de-fi-led	where-ſo-e-ver
Sa-cra-men-tal	un-der-ta-ker	who-ſo-e-ver
ſa-la-man-der	un-der-va-lue	whom-ſo-e-ver

Words of four Syllables, accented on the laſt Syllable.

A-ni-mad-vert	Le-ger-de-main	Su-per-a-bound
a-ver-du-pois	Ne-ver-the-leſs	ſu-per-in-duce
Ca-ra-bi-neer	Re-cog-ni-zee	ſu-per-in-tend
E-le-cam-pane	re-cog-ni-ſor	Ul-tra-ma-rine

Proper Leſſons to exerciſe the young Learner in all the foregoing Rules.

LESSON I. *Part of the 3d Chapter of* Eccleſiaſtes.

To every Thing there is a Seaſon, and a Time to every Purpoſe under the Heaven: A Time to be born, and a Time to die: a Time to plant, and a Time to pluck up that which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal; a Time to break down, and a Time to build up.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh; a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to caſt away Stones, and a Time to gather Stones together; a Time to embrace, and a Time to refrain from embracing.

A Time to get, and a Time to loſe; a Time to keep, and a Time to caſt away.

A Time to rend, and a Time to ſew; a Time to keep Silence, and a Time to ſpeak.

A Time to love, and a Time to hate; a Time of War, and a Time of Peace.

I know, that whatſover God doth, it ſhall be for ever: Nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing taken from it; and God doth it, that Men ſhould fear before him.

LESSON II. *Part of the 118th Psalm.*

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious; because his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let *Israel* now confess that he is gracious, and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the House of *Aaron* now confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now that fear the Lord, confess that his Mercy endureth for ever.

I called upon the Lord in Trouble; and the Lord heard me at large.

The Lord is on my Side; I will not fear what Man doth unto me.

The Lord taketh my Part with them that help me; therefore shall I see my Desire upon mine Enemies.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put any Confidence in Princes.

Thou art my God, and I will thank thee: Thou art my God, and I will praise thee.

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious; and his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON III. Psalm *the* 136*th*.

1. O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious and his Mercy endureth for ever.

2. O give Thanks unto the God of all Gods: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

3. O thank the Lord of all Lords: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

4. Who only doth great Wonders: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

5. Who, by his excellent Wisdom, made the Heavens: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

6. Who laid out the Earth above the Waters: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

7. Who hath made great Lights: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

8. The Sun to rule the Day: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

9. The Moon and Stars to govern the Night: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

10. Who smote *Egypt* with their First-born: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

11. And brought out *Israel* from among them: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

12. With a mighty Hand and stretched out Arm: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

13. Who divided the *Red-Sea* in two Parts: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

14. And made *Israel* to go through the Midst of it: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

15. But as for *Pharaoh* and his Host, he overthrew them in the *Red-Sea*: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

16. Who led his People through the Wilderness: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

17. Who smote great Kings: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

18. Yea, and slew mighty Kings: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

19. *Sehon* King of the *Amorites*: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

20. And *Og* the King of *Basan*: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

21. And gave away their Land for an Heritage: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

22. Even for an Heritage unto *Israel* his Servant: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

23. Who remembered us when we were in Trouble: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

24. And hath delivered us from our Enemies: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

25. Who giveth Food to all Flesh: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

26. O give Thanks unto the God of Heaven: for his Mercy en ureth for ever.

27. O give Thanks unto the Lord of Lords: for his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON IV. Psalm *the* 139*th.* *Of the Majesty of God.*

1. O Lord, thou haſt ſearched me out, and known me; thou knoweſt my down-ſitting and up-riſing; thou underſtandeſt my Thoughts long before.

2. Thou art about my Path, and about my Bed; and ſpieſt out all my Ways.

3. For lo, there is not a Word in my Tongue, but thou, O Lord, knoweſt it altogether.

4. Thou haſt faſhioned me behind and before; and laid thine Hand upon me.

5. Such Knowledge is too wonderful and excellent for me: I cannot attain unto it.

6. Whither ſhall I go then from thy Spirit? or whither ſhall I flee from thy Preſence?

7. If I climb up into Heaven, thou art there: If I go down to Hell, thou art there alſo.

8. If I take the Wings of the Morning, and remain in the utmoſt Parts of the Sea;

9. Even there alſo ſhall thy Hand lead me, and thy right Hand ſhall hold me

10. If I ſay, paradventure the Darkneſs ſhall cover me; then ſhall my Night be turned to Day.

11. Yea, the Darkneſs is no Darkneſs with thee, but the Night is as clear as the Day: The Darkneſs and Light to thee are both alike.

12. For my Reins are thine: thou haſt covered me in my Mother's Womb.

13. I will give Thanks unto thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: Marvellous are thy Works, and that my Soul knoweth right well.

14. My Bones are not hid from thee: tho' I be made secretly, and fashioned beneath in the Earth.

15. Thine Eyes did see my Substance yet being imperfect; and in thy Book were all my Members written; which Day by Day were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.

16. How dear are thy Councils unto me, O God: O how great is the Sum of them!

17. If I tell them, they are more in Number than the Sand: When I wake up, I am present with thee.

18. Try me, O God, and seek the Ground of my Heart: Prove me, and examine my Thoughts.

19. Look well if there be any Way of Wickedness in me, and lead me in the Way everlasting.

LESSON V. *Of moral, relative, and religious, Duties.*

1. The Proverbs of *Solomon*, the Son of *David*, King of *Israel*.

2. To know Wisdom and Instruction, to perceive the Words of Understanding;

3. To receive the Instruction of Wisdom, Justice, Judgement, and Equity.

4. The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Knowledge; but Fools despise Wisdom and Instruction.

5. My Son, hear the Instruction of thy Father, and forsake not the Law of thy Mother: For they shall be an Ornament of Grace unto thy Head, and Chains about thy Neck.

6. My Son, if Sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

7. If they say, come with us, let us lay wait for Blood; let us lurk privily for the Innocent without Cause:

8. Cast in thy Lot among us, let us all have one Purse:

9. My Son, walk not thou in the Way with them; refrain thy Foot from their Path; for their Feet run to Evil, and make Haſte to ſhed Blood.

10. Enter not into the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.

11. For the Wicked ſhall be cut off from the Earth, and the Tranſgreſſors ſhall be rooted out of it.

12. But the Upright ſhall dwell in the Land, and the Perfect ſhall remain in it.

Lesson VI. *Of Advice*, &c.

1. My Son, attend to my Word, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.

2. Let them not depart from thine Eyes; keep them in the Midſt of thy Heart.

3. For they are Life unto thoſe that find them, and Health to all their Fleſh.

4. Keep thy Heart with all Diligence, for out of it are the Iſſues of Life.

5. Put away from thee a froward Mouth, and perverſe Lips put far from thee.

6. Turn not to the Right-Hand, nor to the Left: Remove thy Foot from Evil.

7. For the Ways of a Man are before the Eyes of the Lord; and he pondereth all his Goings.

8. Theſe ſix Things doth the Lord hate; yea ſeven are an Abomination unto him:

9. A proud Look, a lying Tongue, and Hands that ſhed innocent Blood;

10. An Heart that deviſeth wicked Imaginations, and Feet that be ſwift in running to do Miſchief;

11. A falſe Witneſs that ſpeaketh Lies, and he that ſoweth Diſcord among Brethren.

12. My Son, keep my Words, and lay up my Commandments with thee.

13. Bind them upon thy Fingers; write them on the Table of thine Heart.

14. The Fear of the Lord is a Fountain of Life, to depart from the Snares of Death.

15. There ſhall no Evil happen to the Juſt; but the Wicked ſhall be filled with Miſchief.

16. He that is of a proud Heart ſtirreth up Strife; but he that putteth his Truſt in the Lord ſhall be made fat.

17. A virtuous Woman is a Crown to her Huſband; but ſhe that maketh Shame is as Rottenneſs in his Bones.

18. A prudent Woman looks well to her Houſehold, and eats not the Bread of Idleneſs.

19. The Rich and Poor meet together; the Lord is the Maker of them all.

20. Remember that God will bring every Work into Judgement, with every ſecret Thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil.

21. My Son, if thou haſt ſinned, do ſo no more; but pray for thy former Sins, and they ſhall be forgiven thee.

22. Flee from Sin as from a Serpent; for if thou comeſt too near to it, it will bite thee: The Teeth thereof are as the Teeth of a Lion to ſlay the Souls of Men.

23. All Iniquity is as a two-edged Sword, the Wounds whereof cannot be healed.

☞ *I ſet the Figures to the Verſes of theſe laſt Leſſons, which Children may very eaſily be taught to know, without any ſenſible Pains to the Teacher; or by turning them to Table* XVII. [*by Way of Digreſſion*] *they will teach one another by Degrees.*

N. B. If the young Learner cannot read theſe Leſſons pretty perfectly, let him go over them once more; then I would adviſe the Maſter or Miſtreſs to let him read ſome other Pſalms, or in the Proverbs of Solomon, then in firſt Chapter of St. John the Evangeliſt, or any ſuch like eaſy Places moſt ſuitable to his Capacity; for it is natural to Children to like that which they can perform with Eaſe and have Praiſe for; and I am perſuaded many Children have hated both their School and the Bible, by being put to read hard and difficult Chapters too ſoon; and by being improperly [nay even unjuſtly] corrected, for not performing that, which they could not poſſibly do, even were they farther advanced.—What ſome Children indeed may chance to do, is not to be accounted for; but I ſpeak in Pity to ſuch as cannot; and to thoſe that have the Care of dull Children, I ſpeak it partly that they may have the leſs Trouble, and yet their End be anſwered much better.

TABLE XV.

Contains some useful FABLES.

FABLE I. *Of the Boy that stole Apples.*

AN old Man found a rude Boy upon one of his Trees stealing Apples, and desired him to come down; but the young Sauce-Box told him plainly he would not. Won't you, says, the old Man, then I will fetch you down; so he pulled up some Turfs or Grass, and threw at him; but this only made the Youngster laugh, to think the old Man should pretend to beat him out of the Tree with Grass only.

Well, well, says the old Man, if neither Words nor Grass will do, I must try what Virtue there is in Stones; so the old Man pelted him heartily with Stones, which soon made the young Chap hasten down from the Tree, and beg the old Man's Pardon.

MORAL.

If good Words and gentle Means will not reclaim the Wicked, they must be dealt with in a more severe Manner.

FABLE II. *Of the* Lion *and* Mouse.

THERE was a Lion that was once very kind to a Mouse, and saved his Life from the Claws of a Cat. Some Time after this, the Lion was caught in a Net, in such a Manner, that he lay there struggling till he was half dead.

The Mouse coming by at that Time, was very sorry to find the Lion in such a Condition, and was resolved to use all the Means he could to release him.

The Lion seeing the Mouse so busy, thanked him for his good Will, but told him, it was impossible for such a little Creature as a Mouse to release him out of so strong a Net.

Be easy, says the Mouse, what Strength cannot do, Art and Resolution often effect; you saved my Life, and Gratitude obliges me to return the Favour if I can.

The Mouse, therefore, though not capable of breaking the Net, yet set about to gnaw it asunder in several Places, which, after great Pains, he completed, and set the Lion free.

MORAL.

Since no one knows what may befall him, nor who may be a Means of serving him, it is the highest Wisdom to behave kindly and civilly to all Mankind.

FABLE III. *Of the* Prieſt *and the* Jeſter.

A Merry jeſting Fellow being half drunk, went to the Houſe of a *Romiſh Prieſt*, and aſked him to give him a Guinea: Give you a Guinea! ſays the *Prieſt*. Why, ſurely the Fellow is mad, to think I ſhould give away my Money in ſuch a Manner!

Then, ſaid the *Jeſter*, pleaſe to give me a Crown, Sir; Not I, indeed, ſays the *Prieſt*, pray be gone. So I will, ſays the Fellow, if you give me a Shilling. I will give you no Shilling neither, ſaid the *Prieſt*. Why then ſaid the *Jeſter*, pray give me one Farthing only. I will give you Nothing at all, replied the *Prieſt*, ſo begone, I ſay.

Pray, *Reverend Father*, be not angry, ſays the *Jeſter*, for though I aſked you for Money, it was only to try you; for it is your Bleſſing I want, and hope you will not deny it me. *That* I will give thee, my Son, ſaid the *Prieſt*, with all my Heart. — Come, kneel down, and receive it with Humility.

I thank you, *Reverend Father*, ſays the arch Wag; but, upon ſecond Thoughts, I will not have thy *cheap* Bleſſing; for I find, that if it were worth but one ſingle Farthing, you would not beſtow it upon me.

M O R A L.

Some Men are willing to part with that, *which is good for* Nothing; *but cannot be prevailed upon to do a free and generous Action to help the Needy, or inſtruct the Ignorant.*

FABLE IV. *Of the Town in Danger of a Siege.*

THERE was a Town in Danger of being besieged, and it was consulted which was the best Way to fortify and strengthen it; and many were the Opinions of the Town-Folks concerning it.

A grave skilful Mason said, there was nothing so strong nor so good as *Stone*. A Carpenter said, that Stone might do pretty well, but in his Opinion good strong *Oak* was much better.

A *Currier* being present said, Gentlemen, you may do as you please; but if you have a Mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is nothing like *Leather*.

MORAL.

'Tis too common for Men to consult their own private Ends, tho' a whole Nation suffer by it. Their own Profit and Emolument is all they aim at, notwithstanding they often undo themselves by betraying and undoing others.

The same in VERSE.

A Town fear'd a Siege, and held Consultation,
Which was the best Method of Fortification:
A grave skilful *Mason* gave in his Opinion,
That nothing but *Stone* could secure the Dominion.
A *Carpenter* said, tho' that was well spoke,
Yet 'twas better by far to defend it with *Oak*.
A *Currier* (wiser than both these together)
Said, Try what you please, there's nothing like *Leather*.

MORAL.

Most men will be true to their own private Ends,
Tho' false to their Country, Religion, and Friends;
The chief Thing is thought of, and that's their own Profit,
Which must be secured, whatever comes of it:
But while this Self-Love is a Nation's Undoing,
Ev'n they who betray it, oft sink in the Ruin.

TABLE XVI.

Contains some natural and entertaining Stories.

STORY I. *Of the Boys that went into the Water instead of being at School or at Home*

LESSON I.

THere were several Boys that used to go into the Water, instead of being at School, and they sometimes staid so long after School-Time that they used to frighten their Parents very much; and though they were told of it Time after Time, yet they would frequently go to wash themselves. Onc Day four of them, *Smith*, *Brown*, *Jones*, and *Robinson*, took it into their Heads to play the Truant, and go into the Water. They had not been long in before *Smith* was drowned: *Brown's* Father followed him, and lashed him heartily while he was naked; and *Jones* and *Robinson* ran Home half dressed, whic plainly told where they had been. However, they were both sent to Bed without any Supper, and told very plainly, that they should be well corrected at School next Day.

LESSON II.

By this Time the News of *Smith's* being drowned had reached their Maſter's Ear, and he came to know the Truth of it, and found *Smith's* Father and Mother in Tears for the Loſs of him, to whom he gave very good Advice, took his friendly Leave, and went to ſee what was become of *Brown*, *Jones*, and *Robinſon*, who all hung down their Heads upon ſeeing their Maſter; but more ſo when their Parents deſired that he would correct them the next Day; which he promiſed he would; Though, ſays he, (by the bye) it is rather your Duty to do it than mine, for I cannot anſwer for Things done out of the School.

Take you Care to keep your Children in Order at Home, and depend on it, I will do my Duty, and keep them in Awe of me at School: But however, ſays he, as they have all been naughty diſobedient Boys, and might indeed have loſt their Lives, I will certainly chaſtiſe them.

LESSON III.

How Brown, Jones, *and* Robinſon, *were ſerved.*

Next Day, *Brown*, *Jones*, and *Robinſon*, were ſent to School, and in a ſhort Time were called up to their Maſter; and he firſt began with *Brown*.—— Pray, young Gentleman, ſays he, what is the Reaſon you go into the Water without the Conſent of your Parents, and even when you ſhould be at School? I won't do ſo any more, ſays *Brown*.—That is nothing at all, ſays the Maſter, I cannot truſt you. Pray can you ſwim?—No, Sir, ſays *Brown*.—Not ſwim, do you ſay! Why you might have been drowned as well as *Smith*.—Take him up ſays the Maſter.—So he was taken up and well whipt.

Well, ſays he to *Jones*, can you ſwim;—A little, Sir, ſaid he—A little! (ſays the Maſter) why you were in more Danger than *Brown*, and might have been drowned had you ventured much farther.—Take him up, ſays he.

Now *Robinſon* could ſwim very well, and thought, as *Brown* and *Jones* were whipt becauſe they could not ſwim, that he ſhould eſcape.—Well, *Robinſon*, ſays, the Maſter, can you ſwim?—Yes, Sir, ſays he, (very boldly) any where over the River. You can ſwim, you ſay? Yes Sir.—Then pray, Sir, ſays his Maſter, if you can ſwim ſo well, what Buſineſs had you in the Water when you ſhould have been at School? You don't want to learn to ſwim, you ſay. It is plain then you go in for Idleneſs Sake—Take him up,—take him up, ſays he; ſo they were all ſeverely corrected for their Diſobedience and Folly.

STORY II. *Life truly painted, in the natural History of* TOMMY *and* HARRY, *divided into three Parts; by which Youth may see the Ways of Life in general, and arm themselves against the common Temptations of it, and the Effects of bad Company.**

PART I.

LESSON I.

THERE was a Gentleman in the West of *England* who married a virtuous Lady, but having no Children for several Years, they were very discontent, and foolishly upbraided each other, not duly considering that what God either gives to, or with-holds from us, is always best in the End.

Some Years after this they had a Son, and the Year following another; the Name of the Elder was *Henry* and the other was named *Thomas*, whom they loved even to an Excess; for whatever *Harry* and *Tommy*'s Fancies stood to, they had it; and as their Parents never contradicted them themselves, (for fear they should cry) so nei-

* Having been both an Eye and Ear Witness of several Circumstances of Life, nearly parallel to the following fictitious Narrative, I have added this to the original Copy; and it has been read by several eminent *Clergymen*, private *Gentlemen*, and *School-Masters*, who have very much approved of the same, as a proper and suitable Tale, by Way of Caution and Admonition for Parents as well as Children. And if but one Son or Daughter, or Apprentice, should reap Benefit thereby, so as to regulate their Lives and behave in such a Manner, as may conduce to their own Happiness, the Comfort of their Parents and Friends, and the Good of Society, I shall be

ther would they allow any one to check them on any Account, for they loved them even to a Fault, and allowed them their Will and their Way in every Thing.

* LESSON II.

Of the Characters of Tommy *and* Harry.

Harry indeed was a sullen perverse Boy, from his Cradle and having always had his Will (as was said before), he would go to School, or stay at home, just as he pleased, or else he would cry and sob at a great Rate; and for fear this should make poor *Harry* sick and out of Order, the fond Parents consent to let him do as his own Fancy directed; so that he at last minds nothing but Play, hates his Book and always cries when he is desired to read, or go to School.

In short, *Harry* is now seven Years of Age, and can scarcely read a Verse in the Bible, or a Sentence in any common Book; and now his over-fond Parents begin to see their own Folly, and are afraid to tell each other what they think concerning him.

As for *Tommy*, he was quite of another Temper; for though he would now and then cry, and be naughty, yet he minded what his Parents said to him; he loved his Book and his School, and was so good-natured, pleasant, and mannerly, that all his Friends took Notice of him; the Neighbours loved him, and every body praised him, because he was a sober good-natured Child, and very dutiful and obliging.

* Though this Tale is now divided into Lessons (by Desire of several School-Masters) in order to make it more useful, easy, and agreeable to Children; yet it is the very same as in the other Editions, and may be read from the Beginning to the End as one continued Story.

LESSON III.

Of Tommy *and* Harry's *Behaviour.*

Harry, indeed, minds nothing but idling and playing about the Streets with any Sort of Boys, and 'tis now very difficult to get him to School, nor can his Parents prevail upon him by any Means to mind his Learning; and therefore it is agreed upon to put them both to some good Boarding-School; and accordingly their Father provided a Master, one that bore an extraordinary Character for his Ability, Care, and Sobriety, which it appeared he deserved by the Improvement that *Tommy* made under him in the several Branches of Learning, to the Satisfaction of his Parents.

As for *Harry*, though he behaved pretty well for some Time, yet he shewed his sullen perverse Temper, and made very little Improvement in his Learning; for he went on in his old Way, and played only with rude wicked Boys like himself, who in a short Time learned him to swear and lie, (and some say to steal) and he was very often angry, and would quarrel with his Brother *Tommy*, because he would not play with them; but *Tommy* told him plainly he would never play at all, rather than play with such wicked swearing Boys, for, says he, they will be your Ruin, Brother *Harry*, and you know it grieves poor *Pappa* and *Mamma*. *I don't care for that*, says naughty *Harry*.—O fie! fie! Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, how often have you been told, that *don't care* has brought many a one to an ill End. *I don't care for that neither*, says the little Churl: And thus he went on (as you will soon hear) till *dont' care* was his Ruin at last.

PART II. *A farther Account of the Life of* TOMMY *and* HARRY.

LESSON I.

TOMMY and *Harry*, being now grown up, they are taken from School; and it begins to be high Time to think how they may live in the World without their Parents.

Tommy indeed was a very good Boy; he always counted Learning a fine Thing, and and he still takes delight in it

and pursues it: But Harry continues much the same; for he is near fourteen Years of Age, and is no other than a wicked Boy, and a great over-grown Dunce.

He hates his Brother *Tommy*, because he loves his Book, and is spoken well of; but *Tommy* pities him, and gives him always good Advice, but to no Purpose, for he is bent upon being bad, and bad it seems he will be; nor can his Father, Mother, or Friends, make him better at present. In short, *Tommy* is now the Joy and Comfort of his Parents, but *Harry* grieves them so much, that they know not as yet how to proceed with him; nor is there now but one Way left, by which they have any Hopes to serve him, and make them all happy.

The Gentleman had a Brother, (a reputable Tradesman in *London*) and it was proposed to put *Harry* to his Uncle. The Uncle agrees to the Proposal: *Harry* also seems well pleased at it; and now his Parents promise themselves great Comfort in their own and his future Happiness.

LESSON II. *Of* Harry's *Behaviour at his Uncle's.*

About a Year after *Harry* was at *London*, *Tommy* went to see him, and behaved so well, the Time he was there, that a Merchant, that used to visit his Uncle, took a great Fancy to him, and barely for his Learning and good Behaviour took him Apprentice.

Harry went on pretty well for two Years; he would indeed now and then shew his sullen perverse Temper, but his Uncle and Aunt winked at his Follies, hid his Faults, and forgave him, for the Sake of his worthy Parents.

Now comes the Trial for *Tommy* and *Harry*: Their Mother is taken very ill, and is confined to her Bed; she often speaks of *Tommy* and *Harry*, but seems to have *Harry* most at Heart, for Fear he should not do well.

Not long after this, a Letter comes to acquaint them of the Death of their Mother; and now *Harry*'s Uncle talks to him again very sedately and tenderly.

You see, *Harry*, says he, that you have lost your best Friend; but, notwithstanding, if you behave soberly, mind your Business, keep good Company, and good Hours, I will take Care of you, will be a good Friend to you, and make you a Man in the World.

LESSON III.

Of Harry's *Behaviour after his Mother's Death.*

Harry, upon the News of his Mother's Death, seemed very much concerned (for he knew she was a ...

Mother) and promised very fairly to mend his Way of Life, and be sober: But *that* which had a greater Effect upon *Harry*, was the pretty Way in which his Brother *Tommy* addressed him. He talked in so mild and manly a Manner to his Brother *Harry*, and gave him such good Advice, that he got the Good-will of his Uncle and Aunt, and surprized all that heard him.

Harry after this went on pretty well for some Months, and then gets into his old Way again. He has now quite forgot the Death of his Mother; and, in short, has taken up with such idle wicked Companions as are bent only upon Mischief, and are never sorry but when they do Good: They give him bad Advice, and tell him, when his Father is dead he will have a good Fortune; and, say they, I would not be checked by my Uncle, nor all the Uncles in the World. I will not, says the wicked unguarded Fool, for, as soon as my Father dies, I'll go away. That's right, say they, you are a Fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.

PART III. *Of the happy Life of* TOMMY, *and the wretched End of* HARRY.

LESSON I. *The Folly of receiving bad Advice.*

HARRY, by the bad Counsel of others, still goes on in Wickedness, to such a Height, that his Uncle is obliged to send Word to his Father, that he cannot possibly keep him much longer. The Death of their Mother, and the

bad Course of *Harry*'s Life, had such an Effect upon the poor old Gentleman, that he soon after fell ill, and died.

He left *Tommy* indeed the chief Part of his Fortune; and, though *Harry* did not deserve a Shilling, yet, so tender was he, that he left him five hundred Pounds, hoping still that through the Care of his Uncle, and his own future Conduct, he might be happy.

Harry being now of Age, and having received his Fortune, instead of minding his Uncle and Brother, continues to follow bad Company; and now, having Money, he is persuaded (and foolishly persuades himself) that he can live better from his Uncle than with him; therefore he resolves that his Uncle's and Brother's Advice shall never do him Good, for he never comes near them.

In short, *Harry*'s Delight is only in his old wicked Acquaintance; and he has, besides these, some new Rakes, that wish him Joy in his Fortune, and he takes it as a very great Mark of their Favour, and is Fool enough to treat them, because they rail at his Uncle and Brother, and tell him that his Father was an old Scoundrel for leaving him no more; all which the Fool hears with a smile, swears it is true, and tells these Vultures, that they are the best Friends he has in the World, notwithstanding he has already spent the greatest Part of his Fortune upon them.

LESSON II.

Of bad Habits.

Here we may plainly see, what a sad Thing it is to Youth, to bend their Minds so much to Pleasure and Pastime.

Harry cannot now go to a Play or Concert, and, when it is over, return home soberly, as he used to do. No, no, he must after that go to the Tavern, or to some private wicked Place or other, with a Set of wicked Companions.

In short, he is now become a perfect Owl, for you seldom see him in the Day-time; and, when you do, he blinks like an owl: Nor can you find him at Night, but by Chance; but this you may be sure of, that he is at some House of ill Fame: for Drinking, Swearing, Lying, Gaming, and sitting up all Night, &c. are now his common Practices.

Now, while foolish wicked *Harry* is thus wasting his Time, spending his Money, and destroying his Reputation, *Tommy* is improving his Fortune and his Mind; for, his Time being now out, his Master loves him so well, that he not only takes him into Partnership, but in a short Time recommends him to a virtuous Wife, with whom he had a very handsome Fortune, bsides a thousand Pounds which his Master gave

him; and, we hear, that his Master since that has left all the Trade to him; so that he is now become a great Man.

LESSON III.

Of Brotherly Love.

One Thing must not be omitted, as a great Mark of the brotherly Love of *Tommy*; and that is, that, though he is now so prosperous, and his Brother *Harry* so debased by his Folly, yet, as he found *Harry* would not come near him, he resolved (if possible) to find him out, and talk to him once more concerning his unhappy Life; for who knows, says he, but the Respect I shew to my Brother may be taken so kindly, that it may be one great Step to reform him; *Tommy* therefore takes a Friend with him, for Fear of Danger, and after a long Hunt found him at one of his old Houses.

Tommy, at first Sight, did not know *Harry*, he looked so sottish, and so shabby; nor did *Harry* immediately know his Brother *Tommy*, because his Dress, Carriage, and Duportment were such as *Harry* and his Companions had for a long Time been Strangers to.

However, they soon knew one another by the Tone of Voice; and indeed *Harry* had so much good Manners left, as to tell *Tommy*, that he took it very kind he should pay such a Regard to him: A Respect, says he, (before his Companions) that I am not worthy of.

Now one would think, by such an Expression as this, that *Harry* was really sensible of his Faults; and, in short, his Brother was surprised to hear such a Sentence from him, and thought with himself, that he should now certainly succeed in being a Means to save him from the very Brink of Ruin.

Indeed, the Place was quite improper for good Advice, much less to talk over Family-Affairs; therefore, after *Tommy* had submitted to be agreeable to such base Company for an Hour or two, he persuaded his Brother *Harry* to go to a Tavern to spend an Hour with him and his Friend, to which *Harry* consented.

LESSON IV.

Tommy *and* Harry's *Conversation.*

Tommy being now in a proper Place, begins to talk to *Harry* very seriously, but yet so tenderly and so mildly, that he never once upbraided him, only desired him, for God's Sake, and the Credit of his Family, to change his Way of Life;

for, says he, the Company you keep will certainly be your Ruin. *I don't care for that*, says the hardened Wretch.

O, Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, I have now no Hopes of you! Yet, as God has prospered me, it is my Duty to serve you as a Brother; I will therefore make you an Offer before this Gentleman, which, if you accept of it, must certainly be for your Good; but, if you refuse it, I fear you will repent it when too late.

The Thing is this: If you can but be so much Master of yourself as to abandon such Company as we have now found you with, and will behave in a sober Manner, you shall live with me; I will learn you my Business, and you shall partake of the Profits of it; in short, you shall want for Nothing.

Here was Love indeed! Who could have thought *Harry* so mad, and so stupid, as not to accept so kind an Offer? Or who could expect but that he would have embraced his Brother with Tears of Love and Gratitude? Instead of this, he rose up in a great Passion, and swore like a Hector, bent his Fist at his Brother, and told him, that he kept better Company than he did every Day of his Life, and that he never would live such a *hum-drum* Life as he lived; then flew to the Door, never took Leave of the Gentleman nor his Brother, but ran to his Companions, and told all that had passed; they clap their Hands, and receive him with Shouts of Applause, call for a fresh Bottle, and spend the main Part of the Night in drinking and carousing.

LESSON V.

Of Harry's *Downfall.*

Thus *Harry* goes on till he has not only spent all his Money, but has also lost all his Credit, Reputation, and Friends, and, having been so long used to such a lavishing profligate Way of Life, Money he still must have to support his Extravagance and Folly; and yet, so great is the Pride of his Heart, that, rather than accept of his Brother *Tommy*'s kind Invitation to live with him and be happy, he now takes up with unlawful Methods, and associates with none but Gamblers, Shop-lifters, and Street-Robbers; and, one Night, having been with some of the Rakes and Bloods of the Town, they committed a Murder and a Robbery; but, being closely pursued, *Harry*, with four more of the Gang, were taken and carried before a Magistrate, who ordered them to *Newgate*.

Harry, however, with two others, made their Escape, and went over-sea in Triumph, and would often laugh at the Misfortune of those two that were left behind, and

thought themselves now very secure; but even *thither* divine Vengeance followed them; for a Storm arose and drove the Ship against a Rock on the Coast of *Barbary*, and, it being very dark, many of the Crew perished, besides *Harry's* two unhappy Companions.

LESSON IV.

Of Harry's *late Repentance and Death.*

Harry, indeed, was, by the Violence of the Waves, cast upon the Shore, but in the Morning he was presented with a shocking Scene.—A raging Sea on one Side, and a wild desolate Place on the other; and, having not the least Hopes of ever escaping, we may easily guess how he talks to himself.——O, says he, that I had been more obedient to my Parents, and more grateful to my Friends!—O that I could now make all wicked Youth sensible of my Sorrow, and their own Folly! How would I press upon them to avoid all Manner of ill Company, to hearken to the Instruction of their Friends, and pursue the Paths of Virtue —— Wicked Wretch that I am!—God be merciful to me a Sinner.

Thus he went on, often thinking upon his old Words, *don't care*, but too late; for, after roving about and bemoaning his unhappy Fate, till he was almost starved to Death, he at last (we hear) became a Prey to wild Beasts, which God suffered to tear him to Pieces, as the just Reward of his Disobedience and mis-spent Life.—Thus, you see, that, as *Harry* followed Nothing but Vice, he lived a wretched Life, and died a miserable Death; but *Tommy* was always a Pattern of Virtue and Goodness, and still lives happy.

The APPLICATION.

Learn then betimes, O Youth, to know your Duty to God, your Parents, and Mankind in general, and take Care not only to know, but to do it; and let the Examples of *Harry* and *Tommy* be always so before you, that you may escape the just Judgement of the one, and enjoy equal Peace and Prosperity with the other.

I shall conclude this Story with the Advice that King *David* (a little before his Death) gave to his Son *Solomon*, which, if you follow, you cannot fail to be happy.

"And thou, *Solomon*, my Son, know thou the God of thy Father, and serve him with a perfect Heart, and with a willing Mind; for the Lord searcheth all Hearts; and understandeth all the Imaginations of the Thoughts: If thou seek him, he will be found of thee; but, if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever." 1 Chron. Chap. xxviii, Ver. 9.

TABLE XVII.

Of Figures *or* Numbers.

N.B. It is supposed that the Youth by this Time knows Something of Numbers or Figures, so as to tell what Chapter he reads in, or what Verse he is at; lest he should not know them at present, I have here inserted a very useful Table, which every Master and Mistress may teach their Scholars by Degrees with Ease.

One	1	I	Forty	40	XL
Two	2	II	Forty-five	45	XLV
Three	3	III	Fifty	50	L
Four	4	IV	Fifty-five	55	LV
Five	5	V	Sixty	60	LX
Six	6	VI	Sixty-five	65	LXV
Seven	7	VII	Seventy	70	LXX
Eight	8	VIII	Seventy-five	75	LXXV
Nine	9	IX	Eighty	80	LXXX
Ten	10	X	Eighty-five	85	LXXXV
Eleven	11	XI	Ninety	90	XC
Twelve	12	XII	Ninety-five	95	XCV
Thirteen	13	XIII	One Hundred	100	C
Fourteen	14	XIV	Two Hundred	200	CC
Fifteen	15	XV	Three Hundred	300	CCC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Four Hundred	400	CCCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	Five Hundred	500	D
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Six Hundred	600	DC
Nineteen	19	XIX	Seven Hundred	700	DCC
Twenty	20	XX	Eight Hundred	800	DCCC
Twenty-five	25	XXV	Nine Hundred	900	DCCCC
Thirty	30	XXX	One Thousand	1000	M
Thirty-five	35	XXXV			

Other Numbers, for Instruction.

27 Twenty-seven
62 Sixty-two
107 One hundred and seven
704 Seven hundred and four

1600 One thousand six hundred
1792 One thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, or M.DCC.XCII.

TABLE XVIII.

Of Contractions of such Things as are necessary to be understood, in which whole Words and Sentences are known by certain Letters only.

A. B. or B. A. Bachelor of Arts
A. D. in the Year of our Lord
A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts
A. R. Queen Anne
A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College.
B. D. Bachelor of Divinity
Bp. Bishop

Abp. Archbishop
Bart. Baronet
B. V. Blessed Virgin
Cwt. an Hundred Weight, or 112 Pounds
Col. Colonel
C. R. King Charles
C. S. Keeper of the Seal
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy-Seal
D. D. Doctor of Divinity
Dec. December
Deut. Deuteronomy
Ditto (or Do.) the same
Du. Duke
Duk^{m}. Dukedom
E. Earl
Earl^{m}. Earldom
Eccl. Ecclesiastes
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus
Ep. Epistle
Eph. Ephesians
Esai. Esaias
Esqr. Esquire
Ev. Evangelist
Exon. Exeter
Ex. Exodus, or Example
Feb. February
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal-Society
Gal. Galatians
Gen. Genesis
Gen^{mo}. Generalissimo
Gent. Gentleman
Hon. Honourable
Hd. Honoured
Heb. Hebrews
J. H. S. Jesus, Saviour of Men
Isa. Isaiah
J. D. *Doctor Juris*, or Doctor of Law
Joh. or J^{no}. John
Jon. Jonathan
Josh. Joshua
J. R. King James
K. King
Km. Kingdom
Knt. Knight
L. Lord or Lady
Ldp. Lordship
Ladp. Ladyship
Lev. Leviticus
Lieut. Lieutenant
L. L. D. Doctor of the Canon and Civil Law
Ltr. Letter
Luk. Luke
M. Marquis
Madm. Madam
M. D. Doctor of Physic
M^{d}. Medicine
Mdm. Memorandum
Mr. Master
Mrs. Mistress
MS. Manuscript
MSS. Manuscripts
N. B. Mark well
Nov. November
No. Number
Obj. Objection
Oct. October
Parl. Parliament
Philom. a Lover of the Mathematics
P. M. G. Professor of Music in Gresham College
Q. Queen or Question
Regr. Register
Reg. dep. deputed Register
Rev. Revelation
Rt. Hon. Right Honourable
Rt. Worp. Right Worshipful
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend
St. Saint.
Sept. September
Salop. Shropshire
Sr. Sir
S. T. P. Professor of Divinity
Tho. Thomas
Theods. Theodorus
Thes. Theophilus

Theſſ. Theſſalonians	Xt. Chriſt
Wp. Worſhipful	Xtn. Chriſtian
Xpr. Chriſtopher	

Other Contractions in Printing or Writing.

e. g. or v. g. as for Example	viz. for videlicet, that is to ſay
i. e. that is	ye the
q. d. as if he ſhould ſay	yn then
q. l. as much as you pleaſe	yr your
q. ſ. a ſufficient quantity	yt that
v. verſe	& and
vide. ſee	&c. and ſo forth

TABLE XIX.

A Collection of Words nearly alike in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

N. B. I think it very neceſſary that all ſuch as can read pretty well, ſhould now learn to know the Meaning of Words, for without this the ſpelling Part is of little Signification; therefore if the young Scholar was ſet eight or ten Words of this Table every Night, or but two or three Times a Week, to ſpell, and tell the Meaning of, (according to his Capacity) it would certainly be of great Service.

And though I would be thought to have the higheſt Regard for the Word of God, yet I would adviſe all Maſters and Miſtreſſes to ſet their Scholars a Collection of theſe Words (or of thoſe in the latter Part of this Book) at their Breakings up, rather than to write out, or get by heart, a long Chapter, which they ſeldom mind to perform till within a Day or two of returning to School again, and then ſloven over their Writing, and ſpoil their Hand; and, after being corrected for this, or not getting the heavy Taſk by Heart, they begin in their early Days to hate the Bible, and hold the beſt Books in Contempt; which, if read at proper Times, and with the due Attention, would have a quite different Effect upon their Minds.

A

ABEL, *a Man's Name*
Able, *ſufficient*
Accept, *receive*
Except, *leave out*
Accidence, *Grammar-Rules*
Accidents, *Chances*
Accompt, *Reckoning*
Account, *Eſteem*
Acts, *Deeds*
Axe, *to cut with*
Affect, *to move or imitate*
Effect, *Purpoſe*
Ail, *Trouble*
Ale, *Malt Drink*
Air, *Element*
Are, *Plural of is*
E'er, *ever*

Ere, *before*
Heir, *to an Estate*
Alder, *Tree*
Elder, *older*
All, *the Whole*
Awl, *Cobler's Tool*
Allowed, *granted*
Aloud, *with Noise*
Altar, *for Sacrifice*
Alter, *to change*
Ant, *Pismire*
Aunt, *an Uncle's Wife*
Arrant, *notoriou*
Errand, *Message*
Errant, *wandering*
Ascent, *Steepness*
Assent, *Consent*
Assistance, *Help*
Assistants, *Helpers*
Attendance, *Waiting*
Attendants, *Waiters*
Auger, *to bore with*
Augur, *a Soothsayer*

B

Bacon, *Swine's Flesh*
Baken, *in an Oven*
Beacon, *a Light to guide Ships at Sea*
Beckon, *with the Hand*
Bail, *Surety*
Bale, *of Silk*
Bald, *without Hair*
Ball, *a round Solid*
Bawl, *to cry out*
Ballad, *a Song*
Ballot, *Lot by balloting*
Barbara, *a Woman's Name*
Barbary, *a Country*
Barberry, *a Tree*
Bare, *naked*
Bear, *a Beast*
Baron, *a Lord*
Barren, *unfruitful*
Baize, *of Woollen*
Bays, *Bay-Tree*,
Base, *vile*
Bass, *in Music*
Be, *to exist*
Bee, *an Insect*
Bean, *Kind of Pulse*
Been, *have been*
Beau, *a Fop*
Bow, *to shoot with*
Beer, *Malt Drink*
Bier, *for the Dead*
Bel, *an Idol*
Bell, *to ring*
Berry, *a small Fruit*
Bury, *to inter*
Bile, *Gall*
Boil, *to bubble up, also a Sore*
Blew, *did blow*
Blue, *Colour*
Boar, *Male Swine*
Boor, *a Clown*
Bore, *to Bore a Hole*
Board, *a Plank*
Bor'd, *did bore*
Bolt, *for a Door*
Boult, *to sift*
Bomb, *a Mortar-Shot*
Boom, *of a Ship*
Bough, *Branch*
Bow, *to bend*
Border, *the Margin*
Boarder, *a Tabler*
Buoy, *to bear up*
Buy, *to purchase*
By, *near*
Brace, *a Couple*
Braze, *to solder with Brass*
Breaches, *broken Places*
Breeches, *to wear*
Bread, *to eat*
Bred, *brought up*
Brewing, *of Ale*
Bruin, *a Bear's Name*
Brews, *doth brew*
Bruise, *to hurt*
Brute *Beast*
Bruit, *Report*
Borough, *a Town Corporate*

Burrow, *a Covert for Rabbits*

C

Cain, *a Man's Name*
Cane, *to walk with*
Calais, *in France*
Chalice, *a Cup*
Call, *by Name*
Cawl, *of a Wig, or Bowels*
Cannon, *a great Gun*
Canon, *a Rule or Law*
Catch, *to lay hold of*
Ketch, *a small Ship*
Cattle, *Cows, &c.*
Kettle, *for boiling*
Ceiling, *of a Room*
Sealing, *setting a Seal*
Cellar, *a Vault*
Seller, *that sells*
Censer, *for Incense*
Censor, *Reformer*
Censure, *Judgement*
Cent, *an Hundred*
Sent, *did send*
Scent, *a Smell*
Centaury, *an Herb*
Century, 100 *Years*
Centry, *Guard*
Chair, *to sit on*
Chare, *Job of Work*
Chas'd, *did chase*
Chaste, *continent*
Chews, *doth chew*
Choose, *to cull or pick*
Chouse, *to cheat*
Choir, *a Set of Singers*
Quire, 24 *Sheets of Paper*
Choler, *Wrath*
Collar, *for the Neck*
Chord, *in Music*
Cord, *a small Rope*
Cinque, *Five*
Sink, *a Drain*
Cion, *a young Shoot*
Sion, *a City*
Cite, *to summon*
Sight, *seeing*
Site, *Situation*
Citron, *a Sort of Fruit*
Cittern, *a musical Instrument*
Clause, *an Article*
Claws, *Talons*
Cleaver, *for chopping*
Clever, *ingenious*
Climb, *to clamber up*
Clime, *Climate*
Close, *to shut*
Clothes, *Apparel*
Coarse, *not fine*
Course, *Race-Way*
Coat, *a Garment*
Cot, *a Cottage*
Quote, *to cite or alledge*
Coin, *Money*
Kine, *Cows*
Coit, *to play with*
Kite, *a Bird of Prey*
Comet, *a blazing Star*
Commit, *do, act*
Coming, *approaching*
Cummin, *a Planet*
Common, *public*
Commune, *to converse*
Concert, *of Music*
Consort, *Wife*
Condemn, *to sentence*
Contemn, *to despise*
Confidence, *Impudence*
Confidents, *trusty Friends*
Council, *an Assembly*
Counsel, *Advice*
Currant, *a Berry*
Current, *passable*
Cousin, *a Relation*
Cozen, *to cheat*
Creek, *of the Sea*
Crick, *in the Neck*
Cruse, *a little Vessel*
Cruise, *to sail up and down*
Cygnet, *a young Swan*
Signet, *a Seal*
Cymbal, *a Musical Instrument*
Symbol, *a Mark*
Cypress, *a Tree*

Cyprus, *an Island*

D

Dane, *of Denmark*
Dean, *next to the Bishop*
Deign, *vouchsafe*
Dear, *valuable*
Deer, *a Stag*
Debtor, *that oweth*
Deter, *to frighten from*
Decease, *Death*
Disease, *Distemper*
Defer, *to delay*
Differ, *disagree*
Deference, *Respect*
Difference, *Disagreement*
Dependence, *relying on*
Dependents, *Hangers on*
Descent, *going down*
Dissent, *disagree*
Devices, *Inventions*
Devises, *inventeth*
Devizes, *a Town*
Dew, *on the Grass*
Due, *owing*
Doe, *Shee Deer*
Dough, *Paste*
Doer, *Performer*
Door, *of an House*
Dollar, *Dutch Coin*
Dolour, *Grief*
Done, *performed*
Dun, *a Colour*
Dragon, *a Serpent*
Dragoon, *a Soldier*

E

Ear, *to hear with*
E'er, *ever*
Ere, *before*
Earn, *to get by Work*
Yearn, *to melt in Pity*
East, *Sun-Rising*
Yeast, *Barm*
Easter, *Christ's Resurrection*
Esther, *a Woman's Name*
Eaten, *swallowed*
Eton, *a Town*
Emerge, *to pop up*
Immerge, *to plunge, or to dip*
Eminent, *noted*
Imminent, *over Head*
Emit, *to send forth*
Emmet, *an Ant*
Enter, *to go in*
Inter, *to bury*
Envoy, *an Ambassador*
Envy, *Ill-Will*
Er, *Judah's Son*
Err, *to mistake*
Ewe, *Female Sheep*
Yew, *Tree*
You, *yourself*
Your, *your own*
Ewer, *a Bason*
Ure, *Custom, Use*
Exercise, *Employment*
Exorcise, *conjure,*
Extant, *in Being*
Extent, *Dimension*
Eye, *to see with*
I, *myself*
Eyes, *to see with*
Ice, *frozen Water*

F

Fain, *desirous*
Feign, *dissemble*
Faint, *weary*
Feint, *a Pretence*
Fair, *handsome*
Fare, *Food*
Fat, *Suet*
Vat, *Brewing-Vessel*
Favour, *Kindness*
Fever, *Distemper*
Feat, *Exploit*
Feet, *our Feet*
Felon, *a Criminal*
Fellon, *a Whitlow*
File, *of Steel*
Foil, *to overcome*
Vile, *base, mean*
Viol, *a Fiddle*
Fillip, *with the Finger*
Philip, *a Man's Name*

...ir, *Deal-Tree*
Fur, *of Wild Beasts*
Flea, *an Insect*
Flee, *to fly*
Flay, *to skin off*
Flew, *did fly*
Flue, *Rabbits Down*
Flour, *for Bread*
Flower, *of the Field*
Fold, *a Plait*
Foul'd, *made dirty*
Foul, *filthy*
Fowl, *a Bird.*
Frays, *Quarrels*
Phrase, *a Sentence*
Frances, *a Woman's Name*
Francis, *a Man's Name*
Freeze, *to congeal*
Frize, *a Sort of Cloth*
Furs, *the Plural of Fur*
Furze, *a prickly Shrub*

G

Gallon, *four Quarts*
Galloon, *narrow Ribbon*
Gall, *Bile*
Gaul, *a Frenchman*
Gauntlet, *Hand-Armour*
Gantelope, *Punishment*
Gesture, *Action*
Jester, *a Joker*
Gilt, *gilded*
Guilt, *Sin*
Glutinous, *sticking*
Gluttonous, *greedy*
Gnat, *a stinging Fly*
Nat, *Nathaniel*
Grain, *Corn*
Grane, *an Island*
Grate, *for Coals*
Great, *large*
Grater, *for Nutmeg*
Greater, *larger*
Greaves, *Leg-Armour*
Grieves, *he laments*
Groan, *heavy Sigh*
Grown, *increased*
Groat, *Four-Pence*
Grot, *a Cave*
Guess, *to think*
Guest, *a Visitor*

H

Hail, *frozen Water*
Hale, *draw after*
Hair, *of the Head*
Hare, *Animel of Chace*
Hall, *a great Room*
Haul, *to pull*
Hallow, *to consecrate*
Hollow, *empty*
Harrass, *to tire and fatigue*
Arras, *Hangings*
Harsh, *severe*
Hash, *minced Meat*
Hart, *Deer*
Heart, *the Seat of Life*
Haven, *an Harbour*
Heaven, *God's Throne*
Heal, *to cure*
Heel, *of a Shoe*
He'll, *he will*
Hear, *hearken*
Here, *in this Place*
Heard, *did hear*
Herd, *of Cattle*
Hew, *to cut*
Hue, *Colour*
Hugh, *a Man's Name*
Hie, *to haste*
High, *lofty*
Hoy, *small ship*
Higher, *more high*
Hire, *Wages*
Him, *that Man*
Hymn, *a godly Song*
His, *his own*
Hiss, *to deride*
Hoar, *frozen Dew*
Whore, *a lewd Woman*
Hole, *a Cavity*
Whole, *not broken*
Holm, *Holly*
Home, *Dwelling*

Whom, *who*
Hoop, *for a Tub*
Whoop, *to halloo*
Hour, *of the Day*
Our, *our own*
Hungary, *a Country*
Hungry, *wanting Food*

I

Idle, *lazy*
Idol, *an Image*
I'll, *I will*
Ile, *of a Church*
Isle, *an Island*
Oil, *liquid Fat*
Impostor, *a Cheat*
Imposture, *Deceit*
In, *within*
Inn, *a Public House*
Incite, *to stir up*
Insight, *Knowledge*
Indite, *to compose*
Indict, *to impeach*
Ingenious, *of good Parts*
Ingenuous, *candid, free*
Innocence, *Harmlessness*
Innocents, *Babes*
Intense, *excessive*
Intents, *Purposes*

K

Kill, *to murder*
Kiln, *to dry Malt*
Kis, (or Cis) *Saul's Father*
Kiss, *with the Lip*
Knap, *on Cloth*
Nap, *short Sleep*
Knave, *a Rogue*
Nave, *of a Wheel or Church*
Knead, *to work Dough*
Need, *Want*
Knell, *Passing-Bell*
Nell, *Eleanor*
Knew, *did know*
New, *not worn or used*
Knight, *a Title of Honour*
Night, *Darkness*
Knit, *to work Stockings*
Nit, *a small Louse*
Knot, *Knob*
Not, *denying*
Know, *to understand*
No, *nay*

L

Lade, *to load*
Laid, *placed*
Latin, *a Tongue or Language*
Latten, *Tin*
Lattice, *a Window*
Lettice, *a Woman's Name*
Lettuce, *a Sallad*
Leak, *to run out*
Leek, *a Kind of Onion*
Lease, *Kind of Tenure*
Leash, *three*
Lead, *Metal*
Led, *conducted*
Leaper, *Jumper*
Leper, *one leprous*
Least, *smallest*
Lest, *for Fear that*
Legislator, *Lawgiver*
Legislature, *Parliament*
Lessen, *to make less*
Lesson, *in Reading*
Lesser, *smaller*
Lessor, *that grants a Lease*
Liar, *a false Story-Teller*
Lier, *in wait*
Lyre, *a Harp*
Lien, *having rested*
Lying, *telling Lies*
Lies, *Untruths*
Lice, *Vermin*
Limb, *Leg or Arm*
Limn, *to paint*
Limber, *pliant*
Limner, *Painter*
Line, *Length*
Loin, *of Veal*
Lo, *behold*
Low, *mean, humble*
Loth, *unwilling*
Loathe, *to nauseate*

Loose, *slack*
Lose, *not win*
Lower, *more low*
Lour, *to frown*

M

Made, *finished*
Maid, *a Virgin*
Main, *chief*
Mane, *of a Horse*
Mail, *Armour*
Male, *he or him*
Manner, *Custom*
Manor, *Lordship*
Mare, *She of a Horse*
Mayor, *of a Town*
Marsh, *watery Grounds*
Mash, *to mince*
Marshal, *Head General*
Martial, *warlike*
Marten, *a Bird*
Martin, *a Man's Name*
Mary, *a Woman's Name*
Marry, *to wed*
Maul, *to beat soundly*
Moll, *Mary*
Mead, *Meadow*
Mede, *Medianite*
Mean, *of small Value*
Mien, *Behaviour*
Meat, *Flesh*
Mete, *to measure*
Medal, *a Coin*
Meddle, *to interfere*
Medlar, *a Fruit*
Medler, *a Busy-Body*
Melt, *to make liquid*
Milt, *Roe of a Fish*
Message, *Errand*
Messuage, *House*
Metal, *Gold, Silver, &c.*
Mettle, *Vigour*
Mews, *as a Cat*
Muse, *to think*
Might, *Power*
Mite, *in Cheese*
Mighty, *powerful*
Mity, *full of Mites*
Moiety, *Half*
Mile, 8 *Furlongs*
Moil, *Labour*
Moan, *Lamentation*
Mown, *cut down*
Moat, *a Ditch*
Mote, *an Atom*
Moor, *a Fen or Marsh*
More, *in Quantity*
Mower, *that mows*
Morning, *before Noon*
Mourning, *lamenting*
Muscle, *a Shell-Fish*
Muzzle, *to tie the Mouth*
Muslin, *fine Linen*
Muzzling, *tying the Mouth*

N

Naught, *bad*
Nought, *Nothing*
Nay, *denying*
Neigh, *as a Horse*
Near, *nigh*
Ne'er, *never*
Neither, *of the two*
Nether, *lower*
None, *not any*
Nun, *a religious Maid*

O

Oar, *to row with*
O'er, *over*
Ore, *uncast Metal*
Of, *belonging to*
Off, *distant, or from*
Oh, *alas*
Owe, *indebted*
One, *in Number*
Own, *acknowledge*
Order, *Rank*
Ordure, *Dung*

P

Pail, *for Water*
Pale, *wan or white*
Pain, *Torment*
Pane, *of Glass*
Pair, *two*

Pare, *to cut or chip*
Pear, *a Fruit*
Palate, *Taste, Relish*
Pallet, *a Painter's Colour Board*
Pall, *Funeral Cloth*
Paul, *a Man's Name*
Poll, *Mary*
Parasite, *a Flatterer*
Parricide, *a Parent-Killer*
Parcel, *small Bundle*
Partial, *biassed*
Person, *he or she*
Parson, *a Priest*
Paschal, *of Easter*
Pasquil, *Italian Lampoon*
Pastor, *a Minister*
Pasture, *Grazing-Land*
Patience, *Mildness*
Patients, *sick People*
Patron, *Protector*
Pattern, *Copy*
Pause, *a Stop*
Paws, *of a Bear*
Peace, *Quietness*
Peas, *Pulse*
Piece, *a Part*
Peal, *in ringing*
Peel, *to strip off*
Peer, *Nobleman*
Pier, *of a Bridge*
Penitence, *Repentance*
Penitents, *Repentants*
Peter, *a Man's Name*
Petre, *Salt-Petre*
Pick, *chuse*
Pique, *a Grudge*
Pies, *Pastry*
Poise, *to balance*
Pilate, *a Judge*
Pilot, *a Guide at Sea*
Pillar, *round Column*
Pillow, *to lay the Head on*
Pint, *Half a Quart*
Point, *the sharp end*
Pistol, *a small Gun*
Pistole, *a Spanish Coin*
Place, *to set in Order*
Plaice, *a Kind of Fish*
Plait, *a Fold*
Plate, *Silver*
Pleas, *Law-Suits*
Please, *to satisfy*
Poesy, *Poetry*
Posy, *Motto on a Ring*
Pole, *a long Stick*
Poll, *Head or Vote*
Poor, *needy*
Pore, *to look close*
Poplar, *a Tree*
Popular, *loved by the People*
Porcelain, *China-Ware*
Purslain, *an Herb*
Pour, *down*
Power, *Might*
Practice, *Exercise*
Practise, *to profess, to study*
Praise, *Commendation*
Prays, *entreateth*
Pray, *to beseech*
Prey, *a Booty*
Precedent, *an Example*
President, *a Governor*
Presence, *the being present*
Presents, *Gifts*
Princes, *King's Sons*
Princess, *King's Daughter*
Principal, *Chief*
Principle, *first Cause*
Profit, *Gain*
Prophet, *an inspired Person*
Prophecy, *foretelling*
Prophesy, *to foretell*
Proud, *haughty*
Prude, *a precise Woman*

Q

Quarry, *a Stone-Pit*
Query, *a Question*
Querry, *a Groom*
Quaver, *to shake a Note*
Quiver, *for Arrows*
Quean, *a Harlot*
Queen, *King's Wife*

R

Race, *running*
Raze, *demolish*
Radish, *Garden-Root*
Reddish, *inclining to Red*
Rain, *Water*
Reign, *to rule*
Rein, *of a Bridle*
Wren, *a small Bird*
Raise, *to lift up*
Rays, *Beams of Light*
Raisin, *dried Grape*
Reason, *Argument*
Rare, *uncommon*
Rear, *to erect*
Read, *to peruse*
Reed, *a Rush*
Red, *a Colour*
Read, *did read a Book*
Regimen, *Diet*
Regiment, *of Soldiers*
Relic, *Remainder*
Relict, *a Widow*
Rest, *Ease*
Wrest, *to force*
Rheum, *Spittle*
Rome, *a City*
Room, *Chamber*
Rhyme, *Verse*
Rime, *Frost*
Rice, *Indian Corn*
Rise, *Advancement*
Rie, *a Kind of Grain*
Rye, *a Town in Sussex*
Wry, *crooked*
Rigger, *that rigs, or fits out*
Rigour, *Severity*
Ring, *Circle*
Wring, *to twist*
Right, *just, true*
Rite, *a Ceremony*
Wright, *a Workman*
Write, *to write a Letter*
Rhode, *an Island*
Road, *Highway*
Rode, *did ride*
Row'd, *did row*
Roe, *Deer*
Row, *Rank*
Rote, *without Book*
Wrote, *did write*
Ruff, *Neckcloth*
Rough, *uneven*
Rung, *did ring*
Wrung, *twisted*

S

Sail, *of a Ship*
Sale, *selling*
Sage, *wise*
Sedge, *Shear-Grass*
Scar, *Mark of a Wound*
Scare, *to frighten*
Scent, *a Smell*
Sent, *ordered away*
Sense, *Understanding*
Since, *afterwards*
Saver, *that saves*
Saviour, *Deliverer*
Savour, *Taste*
Say, *speak*
Sey, *Sort of Cloth*
Scene, *Front of a Theatre*
Seen, *beheld*
Sea, *Ocean*
See, *behold*
Seal, *an Impression*
Zeal, *ardent Affection*
Sealing, *a Letter*
Ceiling, *of a Room*
Seam, *a Joining*
Seem, *to pretend*
Seas, *the Waters*
Sees, *doth see*
Seize, *lay hold of*
Season, *proper Time*
Seizing, *taking Possession*
Sects, *Parties in Religion*
Sex, *Male and Female*
Seignior, *Grand Turk*
Senior, *Elder*
Sew, *with a Needle*
Sue, *to intreat*

Shear, *to clip*
Sheer, *to go off*
Shire, *a County*
Sheep, *Mutton*
Ship, *that sails*
Shew, *to make appear*
Shoe, *for the Foot*
Shoar, *a Prop*
Shore, *Sea Coast*
Shower, *hasty Rain*
Shone, *did shine*
Shewn, *made appear*
Sine, *a Line*
Sign, *a Token*
Sink, *a Kennel*
Cinque, *Five*
Sleight, *Dexterity*
Slight, *to despise*
Sloe, *wild Plum*
Slough, *miry Place*
Slow, *not speedy*
So, *thus*
Sow, *the Land*
Sole, *of the Foot*
Soul, *Spirit*
Soar, *to mount upward*
Sore, *an Ulcer*
Sower, *that sows*
Some, *Part*
Sum, *the Whole*
Son, *Male Child*
Sun, *Fountain of Light*
Soon, *quickly*
Swoon, *to faint*
Stair, *Step*
Stare, *to look earnestly*
Stead, *Place*
Steed, *a Horse*
Steal, *to pilfer*
Steel, *hardened Iron*
Straight, *direct*
Strait, *narrow*
Succour, *Help*
Sucker, *a Twig*
Suitor, *a Petitioner*
Suture, *a Seam*

Surplus, *over and above*

T

Tacks, *small Nails*
Tax, *Tribute, Duty*
Tail, *the End*
Tale, *a Story*
Talents, *good Parts*
Talons, *Claws*
Tame, *gentle*
Thame, *a Town's Name*
Tares, *among Wheat*
Tears, *from the Eyes*
Team, *a Set of Horses*
Teem, *with Child*
Tenour, *Intent*
Tenure, *Hold*
Than, *in Comparison*
Then, *that Time*
The, *an Article*
Thee, *Thou*
Their, *belonging to them*
There, *that Place*
Threw, *did throw*
Through, *by Means of*
Throne, *Chair of State*
Thrown, *hurled*
Thyme, *Garden-Herb*
Time, *Leisure*
Tide, *Flux of the Sea*
Tied, *made fast*
Tie, *to fasten*
Toy, *a Play-Thing*
Ties, *doth tie*
Toise, *a Fathom*
Tile, *on a House*
Toil, *Labour*
Title, *of Honour*
Tittle, *Point*
To, *unto*
Toe, *Part of the Foot*
Tow, *Hemp, or Flax*
Too, *also*
Two, *a Couple*
Told, *reported*
Toll'd, *did toll a Bell*
Tongs, *for the Fire*

Tongues, *Languages*
Tour, *a Journey*
Tower, *lofty Building*
Treaties, *Conventions*
Treatise, *Discourse*

V

Vale, *Valley*
Veil, *a Covering*
Vain, *meanly proud*
Vane, *a Weather-Cock*
Vein, *a Blood-Vessel*
Valley, *a Dale*
Value, *Worth*
Vial, *small Bottle*
Viol, *a Fiddle*
Vice, *Wickedness*
Voice, *Sound*

W

Wade, *to go in the Water*
Weigh'd, *in the Balance*
Wain, *a Cart or Waggon*
Wane, *to decrease*
Wait, *to tarry*
Weight, *for Scales*
Wheal, *a Pustule*
Whale, *a Fish*
Wheel, *of a Cart*
Ware, *Merchandize*
Wear, *to have on*
Were, *was*
Where, *at what Place*
Way, *Road*
Weigh, *to balance*
Wey, *40 Bushels*
Whey, *of Milk and Rennet*
Week, *seven Days*
Weak, *faint*
Weal, *Wealth, Good*
Veal, *Calf's Flesh*
Weather, *fine or foul Day*
Wether, *a castrated Ram*
Whither, *to what Place*
Wither, *to decay*
Which, *this or that*
Witch, *Sorceress*
Vile, *base*
Wile, *a Trick*
While, *in the mean Time*
Whist, *be silent*
Wist, *knew*
White, *a Colour*
Wight, *an Island*
Who, *what Person*
Woe, *or* Wo, *Sorrow*
Ho, *an Exclamation*
Wood, *small Timber*
Wou'd, *was willing*
Won, *did win*
One, *in Number*

Y

Yew, *a Tree*
You, *yourself*
Ewe, *a Sheep*

TABLE XX.

Words spelt alike but pronounced differently.

	Pronounced differently when we say			Pronounced differently when we say	
A'bsent		*To* absént	*A* Mínute		Minúte
An A'ttribute		*To* attribute	*An* O'bject		*To* objéct
A Cóllect		*To* collect	*A* Présent		*To* presént
A Cómpact		*To* compáct	*A* Próject		*To* projéct
A Cómpound		*To* compoúnd	*A* Rébel		*To* rebél
The Cónfines		*He* confínes	*A* Récord		*To* recórd
A Cónduct		*To* condúct	Réfuse		*To* refúse
A Désert		*To* desért	*A* Súbject		*To* subjéct
A Férment		*To* fermént	*A* Tórment		*To* tormént
Fréquent		*To* frequént	*An* U'nit		*To* uníte

TABLE XXI.

A Dialogue between MASTER *and* SCHOLAR *concerning the Stops and Marks made Use of in Reading and Writing.*

N. B. This also may be set by Way of Task, a few Questions at a Time, which would be of great Service.

Master. *HOW many Points or Stops are used in Reading and Writing?*

Scholar. There are six, *viz.* a *Comma*, a *Colon*, a *Semicolon*, a *Period* or full Stop, a Note of *Interrogation*, and a Note of *Admiration*.

M. *Please to tell me how they are made?*

S. A *Comma* is marked or made thus (,) a *Colon* thus (:) a *Semicolon*, thus (;) a *Period*, or *full Stop*, thus (.) a Note of *Interrogation*, thus (?) and a Note of *Admiration*, thus (!)

M. *Pray tell me their Use in Reading?*

S. A *Comma* (,) is the shortest of all *Stops*, and serves to divide short Sentences, till you come to the full Sense. *As thus*,

I am persuaded that neither Death, nor Life, nor Angels, nor Principalities, nor Powers, nor Things present, nor Things to come, nor Height, nor Depth, nor any other Creature, shall be able to separate us from the Love of God, which is in *Christ Jesus* our Lord. *Rom.* viii. 38, 39.

M. *Pray what is the Use of a* Colon?

S. A *Colon* parts several Sentences, every one of which has a full Meaning of its own; though, at the same Time, it leaves us in Expectation of Something that is to f[illegible]

M. *Pray give me an Example?*

S. He is a wise and prudent Boy that minds his Book: Learning and good Education are better than Riches.

M. *What is the Use of a* Semicolon?

S. A *Semicolon* (;) serves also to part Sentences, and is often used when the Sentences are contrary, or point to a different End.

M. *Give me an Example?*

S. A soft Answer turneth away Wrath; but grievous Words stir up Anger. *Proverbs* xv. 1. *Or thus*, I desired you to get your Lesson by Heart; but instead of that you have been at Play.

M. *What is the Use of a* Period?

S. A *Period* is a *full Stop*, and shews the perfect End and Conclusion of a Sentence. *As thus*,

Love your Learning. Obey your Parents. Fear God. Honour the King.

N.B. *Always remember, in your Writing, that, after a Period*, Note of Interrogation, *and* Admiration, *you muſt begin your next Word with a great or capital Letter; as, in the laſt Example, you ſee every Sentence begins with a great Letter.*

M. *What is a Note of* Interrogation, *and its Uſe?*

S. A Note of *Interrogation* (?) is always ſet at the End of any Queſtion that is aſked; *as thus:* Who made you? How old are you? What is the Matter? &c.

M. *What is a Note of* Admiration, *and its Uſe?*

S. A Note of *Admiration* (!) is placed after ſuch Words or Expreſſions as ſignify any Thing ſtrange or wonderful; thus: Oh! Alas! Surprizing! *Or thus,*: O the Depth both of the Wiſdom and Knowledge of God! *Rom.* xi. 33.

M. *How long am I to pauſe or ſtop in Reading, when I meet with theſe ſeveral Points?*

S. You are to ſtop at a *Comma*, till you can tell *one*; at a *Semicolon*, till you can tell *two*; *at a Colon*, till you can tell *three*; and at a *Period*, a Note of *Interrogation*, and a Note of *Admiration*, till you can tell ſix.

TABLE XXII.

Of the Names of other Marks, and their Uſe.

Maſter. WHAT *other Marks are there?*

Scholar. There are twelve, as follow:

An *Apoſtrophe*	'	An *Index*	☞
An *Aſteriſk*	*	An *Obeliſk*	†
A *Caret*	‸	A *Paragraph*	¶
Crotchets	[ ]	A *Parentheſis*	( )
An *Ellipſis*	——	A *Quotation*	"
A Hyphen	-	A *Section*	§

M. *What is the Uſe of an* Apoſtrophe?

S. It is uſed when a Letter is omitted: Thus, ſav'd, judg'd, ſignifies ſaved, judged, only they are pronounced with one *Syllable*. An *Apoſtrophe*, alſo, placed before an *s* at the End of a Word, ſerves to expreſs a Sentence much ſhorter and better: Thus, *Solomon's Wiſdom*, is the ſame as *the Wiſdom of Solomon*: So that you ſee it ſupplies the Place of *the* and *of*. Thus, *St. Mary's Pariſh*, ſignifies *the Pariſh of St. Mary*.

*** *Though it is cuſtomary with ſome to write* The Pariſh of St. Mary's, the Hoſpital of St. Luke's, *yet it is not good* Engliſh.

M. *What is the Uſe of an* Aſteriſk?

S. An *Asterisk*, or *Star*, (*) is used to refer to some Note in the Margin of a Book: When there are several of them together, thus (****), they denote that Something is left out, which the Author does not chuse to insert.

M. *What is the Use of a* Caret?

S. A *Caret* (‸) is placed underneath the Line when a Word is left out, and points to the Place where it ought to come in; thus, *God will* ^*punish*^ *the Wicked*, should be, *God will punish the Wicked*.

M. *What is the Use of* Crotchets?

S. *Crotchets* [ ] serve to inclose a short Sentence in the Body of a longer one: *As thus*, He wrote a Treatise of [*or concerning*] the Globes.

M. *What is the Use of an* Ellipsis?

S. An *Ellipsis* (——) is used when Part of a Verse or Sentence is quoted; thus: —— *That I may recover my Strength.* Psalm xxxix. 13.

M. *When is a* Hyphen *used?*

S. A *Hyphen* is used in compound Words, in order to couple them together; as, *Man-Servant*, *Maid-Servant*. Sometimes it is omitted, and then the compound Words become but one; as, *Coachmaker*, *Schoolmaster*.

M. *What is the Use of an* Index?

S. An *Index* or *Hand*, thus (☞), points to some remarkable Thing or Passage in an Author.

M. *What is the Use of an* Obelisk?

S. An *Obelisk* or *Dagger* (†) is often used in large Books, and in many *Quotations*, and refers you to the *Margin* of the Book for further Instruction. Or it is often used against some *obsolete* Word or Sentence.

M. *What do you mean by a* Paragraph?

S. A *Paragraph* (¶) is set at the Beginning of every new Subject, and no other *Paragraph* is made till the former Subject is entirely finished. You will find this Mark in almost every Chapter of the *Old* and *New Testament*.

M. *What is the Use of a* Parenthesis?

S. A *Parenthesis* ( ), like Crotchets, serves to include a short Sentence in the Body of a longer one; and yet so that the Sentence itself will always read full as well and sometimes better without it; and therefore the Words included in it should be read with a lower Tone of Voice: As thus, *I know that in me (that is, in my Flesh) dwells no good Thing.* Or it serves to affirm more positively: Thus, *The Word of God says, (and I know it is true) that the Wicked shall perish* or

ever. Or it is used in Exceptions; as thus, *I give all I have (except my Watch) to* Alexander.

M. *What is a* Quotation?

S. It is a Passage borrowed from another Author, and quoted *Word for Word*; and then the Author that borrows it, puts, or should put, two *Commas* made backwards, thus (“), to let the Reader know 'tis not his own Words or Opinion only.

M. *What is the Use of a* Section?

S. A *Section* (§) is often set at the Head or Beginning of some Subject, or new Discourse: It is also used in long Writings, where the Author gives many Instances of a Thing, and refers for the Proof of it to the *Margin*; in a Word, it serves the same Purpose as an *Asterisk* or *Obelisk*.

M. *Are these all the Marks that are used?*

S. There is another, called a *Brace*, and it is made thus, }

M. *Pray what is its Use?*

S. It serves to *bind* or *link* several Things together. It is often used in *Poetry*, to tie or link three Lines together, that rhyme or jingle in the Ear. Thus,

Prostrate my contrite Heart I bend;
My God, my Father, and my Friend;
Do not forsake me in the End. }

TABLE XXIII.

Of the Letters of the English *Alphabet, with some Remarks on the different Methods of pronouncing Vowels and Consonants.*

1. *Of Vowels.*

Master. WHAT *is the Alphabet?*

Scholar. Alphabet signifies the Letters of a Language placed in their due Order; and in the *English* Tongue is vulgarly called the Cross-Row.

M. *How many Letters are there in the* English *Alphabet?*

S. Twenty-six, which are called by two Names, *viz.* Vowels and Consonants.

M. *How many Vowels are there?*

S. Six. *viz.* a, e, i, o, u, and y.

M. *How many Consonants are there?*

S. Twenty-one, *viz.* b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, ſ, t, v, w, x, y, z.

M. *What is the Use of Vowels?*

S. To form Words; for there can be no Word without a Vowel.

M. *How is it that y is called both a Vowel and Consonant?*

S. *Y* is a Vowel in all Words, except in such as begin with *y*, and then it is a Consonant.

Of double Vowels, called Dipthongs, &c.

M. *What do you call a double Vowel?*

S. The Meeting of two Vowels together in one Word, *viz.* oo, ae, ai, ie, ou, &c. &c. are called Dipthongs.

M. *What are the proper Dipthongs?*

S. Those that have both Vowels fully sounded; as *ai*, in *Bait*; *ei*, in *Reign*; *oo*, in *Good*; *ou*, in *Bound*, &c.

M. *What are the Improper Dipthongs?*

S. Those in which only one of the Vowels is sounded; thus, *a* in *Bread*, *Dead*, &c. *o* in *Feofee*, *People*, &c. *u* in *built*, *guilt*, are not sounded.

M. *What do you mean by a Tripthong?*

S. Tripthongs consist of three Vowels following each other; as *eau* in *Beauty*, *ieu*, in *adieu*, *lieu*; the two first of which lose their Sound.

*** *Most of our* Tripthongs, *being derived from the* French Language, *retain the Sound which they had in their original Tongue*; *as* Beau *is* Bo, *and* Lieutenant *is pronounced* Liftenant, *&c.*

Of Consonants.

1. *Of the Consonant* (C).

M. *How is the Consonant* C *sounded?*

S. It sounds hard like *k* before the Vowels *a*, *o*, and *u*, as *can*, *cope*, *curl*, &c. but it sounds soft like *s* before *e*, *i*, or *y*, as *ci*, *cit*, *cite*; also *Cedar*, *Cellar*, *Centry*, *Cinder*, *Cistern*, and *Cypher*, are all pronounced *si*, *sit*, *site*, *Sedar*, *Sellar*, &c.

N. B. *Proper Names of Men and Places are an Exception to this Rule*; *for* c *sounds like* k *in* Aceldama, Cenchrea, *&c.*

2. *Of* (Ch).

M. *When is* ch *sounded like* k?

S. In proper Names of Men and Places: *Achan* (is pronounced *Akan*) *Achish*, *Baruch*, *Enoch*, &c.

N. B. *The Words*, Arch, Archbishop, Cherubims *&c.* *are Exceptions to this Rule*; *but* ch *before the Vowel* a *is like* k, *viz.* Archangel.

M. *Is not* ch *sometimes sounded like* qu?

S. Yes; for *Choir* and *Choiriſter* are pronounced like *Quire*, and *Quiriſter*.

M. *Is not* ch *ſounded like* ſh?

S. Yes, in many Words; thus, *Capuchin*, *Champaign*, *Chevalier*, *Machine*, are pronounced *Capuſheen*, *Shampaign*, *Shevalier*, *Maſheen*, &c.

3. *Of* (G) (Gh) (Gn) *and* (Ph).

M. *How is the Letter* g *ſounded?*

S. G before *e* and *i* has the ſame Sound as the long *j* (or *ja*); thus *Gelly*, *Gem*, *Gender*, *Giant*, *Gill*, are pronounced *Jelly*, *Jem*, *Jender*, &c.

N. B. Gilbert, *and ſome other proper Names and Places, are Exceptions to this Rule.*

M. *How is* gh *ſounded?*

S. Sometimes like *g* only, as in *Ghoſt*, *Gherkins*, &c. ſometimes it ſounds like *ff*, *as in cough*, *laugh*, &c. and in many Words it has no Sound at all, as in *high*, *nigh*, *ſigh*, &c.

N. B. G *is not ſounded in* Gnaſh, Gnat, Gnaw, Gnomon, *nor in* Bagnio, Seraglio, *&c. for theſe Words are pronounced* Naſh, Nat, Naw, Nomon, *&c.*

M. *How is* gn *ſounded?*

S. Words ending in *gn* ſound like *ne*; as in *Sign*, *reſign*, which are pronounced *Sine*, *refine*.

M. *How is* ph *ſounded?*

S. *Ph* in general ſounds like *f*; as in *Phantom*, *Philip*, *Phrenſy*; and being joined with *th*, they all loſe their Sound except *t*; thus, *Phthiſick* is not only pronounced but ſpelt *Tiſick*, or *Tiſic*.

4. *Of* (S) (Sc) *and* (Sch.)

M. *Does not* s *often ſound like* z.

S. Yes; as in *Glaſier*, *Miſer*, *wiſer*, &c. and ſometimes it has no Sound at all; as *Iſle*, *Liſle*, *Carliſle*, *Viſcount*, &c. are pronounced, *Ile*, *Lile*, *Carlile*, *Vicount*, &c.

M. *How is* ſc *ſounded?*

S. When *ſc* comes before *e* or *i*, one of them loſes its Sound; as in *Scepter*, *Science*, *Scion*, &c. but before *a*, *o*, and *u*, it ſounds like *k*; as in *Scalp*, *ſcold*, *Scull*, &c.

M. *How is* ſch *ſounded?*

S. Like *ſc* or *ſk*; as in *Scholar*, *School*, &c. and in ſome Words both *c* and *h* are mute; as in *Schedule*, *Schiſm*, &c. which are pronounced *Sedule*, and *Siſm*.

5. *Of* (Ci) (Sci) *and* (Ti).

M. *Have* ci, ſci, *and* ti, *always their natural Sound?*

S. No; for they all ſound like *ſhi* before *o* in particular; for *ci* and *ti* ſound alſo like *ſhi* before *a*: Thus *vicious*, *tena-*

tious, &c. are pronounced *vishious*, *tenashious*; *Conscience*, *conscious*, &c. are pronounced *Conshience*, *conshious*, &c. and *Motion*, *Oration*, are sounded like *Moshun*, *Orashun*, &c. &c. so also *partial*, *special*, &c. are pronounced *parshial*, *speshial*, &c.

6. *Of* (Xi).

M. *How is* xi *pronounced?*

S. The *x* is sounded like *k* or *ks*, and sometimes *xi* sounds like *shi*: Thus, *Anxiety*, *anxious*, &c. are pronounced *Ankshiety*, *ankshious*, &c.

Of the Vowel and Consonant, (i j), *and the Vowel and Consonant* (u v).

M. *What is the Difference between these two Letters* i *and* j?

S. More than many Persons are aware of, for they differ as much as any two Letters, and have no Relation to each other. The same is to be observed of the two Letters *u* and *v*.

M. *But how may I know when I am to use them in their proper Places?*

S. By calling *j*, *ja*, and by calling *v*, *vee*; and then, whenever *ja* or *vee* will spell the Word, you will know it is not to be *i* or *u*.

M. *Give me an Example?*

S. Suppose you ask me to spell *John*, *Joseph*, *Jewel*, &c I spell them with a long *J* (or *Ja*) because *Ja* will spell them; but when you are to write or spell *Isaac* or *Iron*, then use *I*, because *J* won't sound before the Consonants *r* or *s*, &c. Thus it is with *V*; for *Venture*, *Value*, &c. must have *v* before them; but *under*, *uphold*, &c. cannot have *v*, for it would be ridiculous to write *uphold*, *vphold*, and as wrong to write *Value*, *Ualue*, &c. &c.

N. B. *That* i *and* u *go before Consonants, but* j *and* v *before Vowels, and they always begin a Syllable, but never end it.*

PART II.

An easy Guide to English Grammar, *by Way of* Question *and* Answer: *Designed for the Use of* Schools, *and such adult Persons as would become acquainted with the different Parts of Speech contained in the* English Tongue.

Let all the foreign Tongues alone,
Till you can read and spell your own.

TABLE I.

Of GRAMMAR *in general.*

Master. WHAT *do you mean by* Grammar?

Scholar. *Grammar* signifies the Art of

Speaking and *Writing* our native Language aright, and according to Rule.

M. *What do you mean by Parts of Speech?*

S. They are the ſeveral diſtinct *Parts*, into which a Tongue or Language is divided; and ſome Languages have more than others.

M. *How many Parts of Speech are there in the* Engliſh *Tongue?*

S. Nine.

M. *What are they called?*

S. *Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition,* and *Interjection.*

M. *Has every Language nine Parts of Speech?*

S. No: The *Latin* has but eight, it having no *Article.*

M. *But is not the Name of any of theſe Parts of Speech the ſame in every Language?*

S. Yes: A *Noun* or a *Verb* in *Engliſh*, is a *Noun* or a *Verb* in the *Latin Tongue*, and in all others.

TABLE II.

Of the ARTICLES A *and* The.

Maſter. WHAT *do you mean by an* Article?

Scholar. An *Article* is a ſmall Word placed before a *Noun*, in order to expreſs more fully the Nature and Signification of it; as, *A Man, A Horſe, A Tree, A Book*, &c.

M. *How many* Articles *are there?*

S. Two; the *Article A* or *An*, and the *Article The*; which have a different Uſe and Signification.

M. *What is the Uſe of the Article* A *or* An?

S. The *Article A* or *An* is the ſame; only *A* is uſed before a Conſonant, and *An* before a Vowel. Thus we ſay, *A Man, A Book*, &c. but we write or ſay, *An Eye, an Ear.*

N.B. When the Article comes before H, *then either* A *or* An *may be uſed as,* A Horſe, A Hand, A Habit, *or* An Horſe, An Hand, An Habit. *But we always write,* An Hour, *which is pronounced* An Our.

M. H[illegible] the Article The *uſed?*

S. This *Article* ſhews the Identity or Reality of a Thing itſelf; as, *The King, The Church, &c.* ſignifies that *very King* and *Church* we are now ſpeaking of.

N.B. There is this Difference between the Articles: A *or* An *ſignifies* One, *or any one, as thus,* Give me a Knife, *or* an Apple, *i.e. Give me* One Knife, *or* any Knife, *or* Apple; *but when we ſay,* Give me the Knife, *or* the Apple, *it means that very* Knife *or* Apple, *that I point to, or mean, or had been ſpeaking of.*

TABLE. III.

Of Nouns.

Master. WHAT *is a* Noun?

Scholar. A *Noun* is the Name of a Thing; that is, every Thing that can be *seen*, *felt*, or *conceived*, is a *Noun*.

M. *How many Kinds of* Nouns *are there?*

S. Two; *Nouns Substantive*, and *Nouns Adjective*.

M. *How may I know a* Noun Substantive *from a* Noun Adjective?

S. A *Noun Substantive* (as was said before) is the Name of any Substance or Thing; as *Man, Beast, Bird, Fish, Fowl, Church, House, Chair, Stool, Knife, Fork, Needle, Pin,* &c. are *Substantives*. Things also that we cannot see, but have a Conception of, are Substantives; as *Joy, Sorrow, Life, Death, Time, Eternity,* &c.

M. *Is there but one Sort of* Nouns Substantive?

S. No; there are two Sorts, *Nouns Substantive* proper and common.

M. *What is a* proper Substantive?

S. Proper Names of Men, Places, *&c.* as *Peter, John, Mary, London, Bristol,* &c. are *Substantives proper*; for *John* and *Mary* is not the Name of every Man and Woman, nor is *London* the Name of every City.

M. *Very well; and pray what is a* Substantive common?

S. The Name of every Thing of the same Sort, Kind, or Quality; thus, *Man, Woman, Spirit, City, Water, Joy, Sorrow,* &c. for a *Man*, is called a *Man*, be he small or great; a *Spirit*, a *Spirit*, be it good or bad; a *City*, a *City*, be it small or large; and *Water* is *Water*, be it salt or fresh, *&c.*

Of Nouns Adjective.

M. *What is a* Noun Adjective?

S. *Nouns Adjective* serve to express the *Nature, Manner,* and *Quality*, of *Nouns Substantive*; as, *good, bad, great, small, black, blue, red,* &c. are *Adjectives*; but they want some other Word to be joined to them, in order to make the Sense complete. Thus, *a good Boy, a bad Man, a great House, a black Coat, a red Gown.* Here you see, *good, bad, great, black,* and *red*, are all *Adjectives*; and *Boy, Man, Horse, Coat,* and *Gown*, are the *Substantives*.

M. *Please to name me a few more* Adjectives.

S. I will, and you may soon perceive that the following Words, *rude, wicked, barbarous, confident, dextrous, furious,*

eternal, quarrelsome, confounded, renowned, commanding, everlasting, sanctifying, &c. &c. &c. have no full Meaning, till joined with *Substantives*; but when we say, *A rude, wicked, confident, barbarous, Wretch*: *A dextrous Fellow*: *A furious Dog*: *An eternal, everlasting Being,* &c. we have then a just Idea of the Sense of the Sentence.

M. *Does not the* Article The *sometimes accompany* Adjectives?

S. Yes; and then they often become *Substantives* in Sense and Meaning, and are written with a capital Letter: Thus, *God rewards the* Righteous, *and punishes the* Wicked. Or thus, *Constantine* the Great; *George* the Renowned; means *Constantine* the great Emperor, and *George* the renowned King.

N. B. When two Substantives *are joined together by a* Hyphen *or* Dash, *the first is like an* Adjective, *for it will stand alone without the other; only it is written with a great Letter, like a* Substantive; *thus, a* Malt-Loft, *a* Wheat-Barn, *a* Barley-Chamber.

Of the Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

M. *What do you mean by the Comparison of* Adjectives?

S. The increasing or diminishing the Quality, or distinguishing the different Degrees of it: Thus we say, one Thing is *good*, another *better*, and another *best* of all. Also, *high, higher, highest*, and *wise, wiser, wisest*, &c.

M. *Pray how many Degrees of Comparison are there?*

S. Three; the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

M. *What is the* Positive *Degree?*

S. The *Positive* Degree is the *Adjective*, or *Quality*, in its simplest State; as, (in the foregoing Words) *good, high*, and *wise*, are *Adjectives* in the *positive* Degree.

M. *What is the* Comparative *Degree?*

S. The *Comparative* Degree is that, in which the Quality is raised one Step above the *Positive*: Thus, *better, higher*, and *wiser*, (in the foregoing Words) are called *Adjectives* in the *Comparative Degree*.

M. *How may I know the* Superlative *Degree?*

S. The *Superlative* raises the Quality to the highest, and generally ends in *est*: or else the Word *most* comes before the *Positive*: Thus, (in the foregoing Words) *best, highest*, and *wisest*, are *Superlatives*.

M. *Give me an Example at large?*

S. Suppose I am speaking of three School-Boys, *Tommy, Sammy*, and *Charly*; I say,

Tommy is a *good* Boy;	*positive*
Sammy is *better*;	*comparative*
But *Charly* is the *best* of all;	*superlative*

Or thus:

Tommy is a *tall* Boy of his Age; } *positive*
Sammy is *taller*; } *comparative*
But *Charly* is the *tallest*; } *superlative*

M. *Are there only three Degrees of Comparison?*

S. Properly speaking there are no more; but then two of them sometimes belong to the *Comparative.*

M. *Pray give me an Instance?*

S. The Word, *little*, when compared, becomes *little, less, lesser*, and *least*: That is, *little* is *positive*; *less* is *comparative*; *lesser* is also *comparative* in a higher Degree; and *least* is *superlative*, being the least of all.

M. *Are the* Comparative *and* Superlative *known only by ending in* er *and* est?

S. No; they are also known by the Words *more* and *most*; for *more* before the *Positive* makes the *Comparative*; as *more high* is the same as *higher*; and *most* before the *Positive* makes the *Superlative*; as *most high* is the same as *highest*.

N. B. The Word more *is never used before the* Comparative *in* er, *nor the Word* most *before the* Superlative *in* est; *for* more higher, *is* more more high; *and* most highest, *is* most most high, *which is not true Grammar.*

*** *There is an Exception to this Rule, when applied to God; who is called the* most highest; *that is, the* most most high God; *which is but a dutiful and reasonable* Appellation *for such a* BEING. *See Psalm* ix. v. 2. *and* xiii. v. 6.

Of Numbers.

M. *How many Numbers are there belonging to* Nouns?

S. Two; the *Singular* and *Plural.*

M. *How are they used?*

S. The *Singular* Number is used when we speak of one Thing only; as, a *Man*, a *Tree*, a *Book*; and the *Plural*, when we speak of more than one *Man*, one *Tree*, or one *Book*; for then we say *Men, Trees, Books*, &c.

M. *How do Words that end in* f *or* fe *make their Plurals?*

S. By changing *f, or fe*, into *ves*. Thus *Calf, Half*, will be *Calves, Halves*; and *Life, Knife*, will be *Lives, Knives*, &c.

M. *Do all Words make their Plurals according to these Rules?*

S. No; for *Man* in the *Singular*, becomes *Men* in the *Plural*; *Mouse*, is *Mice*; *Foot*, is *Feet*; *Tooth*, is *Teeth*, &c.

M. *Pray are the Words a* Flock, *or a* Multitude, *in the* Singular *or* Plural *Number?*

S. In the *Singular* Number.

M. *How can that be, since a* Flock, *or a* Multitude, *consists* [illegible]

S. No Matter how many they consist of; for still they are but *one Flock*, or *one Multitude*.

M. *Very well; but pray, have all* Nouns *the* Plural *and* Singular *Numbers?*

S. No, Sir; for the Names of Kingdoms and Towns, as *England, France, Spain, London, York*, &c. as also *Justice, Mercy, Truth*, &c. have no *Plural*: And *Sheep, Deer, Fern, Swine, Ashes, Bellows, Tongs*, &c. are alike both in *Singular* and *Plural*.

Of Case.

M. *What does the Word Case imply in* Grammar?

S. The different Termination or ending of a *Noun*, in the *Latin Tongue*, or in several other *Languages*.

M. *You say in the* Latin, *and in several other Languages; pray is it not the same in the* English *Language?*

S. No; for the *Latin*, &c. have six Cases, but the *English* no more than one.

M. *Pray let me know the Names of the* Cases *in* Latin?

S. They are called the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative*, and are known by the different Endings of the Word.

As *Deus*	which is	*God*
Dei		of *God*
Deo, &c.		to *God*, &c.

M. *You say the* English Tongue *has but one Case; pray what is it?*

S. The *Genitive*.

M. *How is it known in* English?

S. By the Word *of*, or by putting *s* to the *Singular* Number, with an *Apostrophe* or *Comma* over it: Thus *God's Glory*, the *King's Right*, *John's House*, the *Master's Book*, are the same as the the *Glory of God*, the *Right of the King*, the *House of John*, and the *Book of the Master*, &c.

M. *As the* English *have but one* Case, *how do they supply all other* Cases?

S. They supply them by the Help of these little Words, *of, to, from, by*, &c. as the *Cathedral of* Canterbury; *I gave a Book to* Peter; *they came from* France, &c.

Of GENDER.

M. *What do you mean by the Word* Gender?

S. *Gender* is the Difference of Sex, and distinguishes the *Male* from the *Female*.

M. *How many* Genders *are there?*

S. Three; the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

M. *How are these three* Genders *known?*

S. By these Words, *He, She*, and *It*. *He*, is the *Male*, or *Masculine* Gender. *She* is the *Female*, or *Feminine* Gender, and *It* is the *Neuter*; that is, neither *Male* nor *Female*.— *Nouns*, however, of the Neuter Gender, are sometimes used as if they were *Masculine* or *Feminine*. Thus, we say of the *Sun, He is a glorious Body*; and we say also *it shines*: So also of a *Church* or *Ship*, we say, *She*, and at another Time, *it is a fine Church*, &c.

M. *Are there no other Words to distinguish the* Genders?

S. Yes; for the Word *Child* is both *Masculine* and *Feminine*: A *Boy* is a *Male*, and a *Girl* a *Female*; but when a Child cries, we say, *it* cries, without Regard to *Sex* or *Gender*.

TABLE. IV.

Of Pronouns.

Master. WHAT *is a* Pronoun?

Scholar. *Pronouns* are Words that supply the Place of *Nouns*, and save the repeating them twice over.

M. *Which are the* Pronouns Substantive?

S. They are these, *I, thou, thee*, (or *you*) *he, she, it*; whose *Plurals* are *we, ye*, (or *you*) and *they*.

M. *Which are the* Pronouns Adjective?

S. *My, mine, thy, thine, our, ours, your, yours, who, whom, whose, which, what, this, that, same, himself, herself, yourself, itself, themselves*, &c.

M. *How many* Persons *belong to a* Pronoun?

S. Three *Singular* and three *Plural*, as follows:

Singular.		Plural.	
I, is the 1st Person *Thou*, or *you*, the 2d Person *He, she*, or *it*, the 3d Person	Singular.	*We*, the 1st Person *Ye*, or *you*, the 2d Person *They*, the 3d Person	Plural.

M. *What is the Difference between* I *and* me, he *and* him, she *and* her, we *and* us, they *and* them?

S. *I, he, she, we*, and *they*, begin a Sentence, but seldom end it. And *me, him, her, them*, and *us*, seldom or never begin a Sentence, but often end it. Thus, *I* went for *him*: *He* came to *me*: *She* followed *him*: *They* both dined with *me*: *I* asked *them* to drink Tea: *We* took a Walk, my Brother came after *us*.

M. *What Difference is there between* my *and* mine, thy *and* thine, her *and* hers, your *and* yours, their *and* theirs?

S. *My*, *thy*, *her*, *your*, and *their*, are uſed as *Adjectives*, and are always placed cloſe to the *Subſtantives*; as *my Book*, *thy Father*, *her Fan*, *your Hat*, *their Goods*. But *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, and *theirs*, are uſed when they are ſeparated from the Subſtantive by a Verb, or to anſwer a Queſtion: As, whoſe Book is this? *Mine*, (i. e.) it is *my* Book. Whoſe Gloves are theſe? *Hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*. *His* is always the ſame; as, *his* Pen: this Pen is *his*.

M. *What is the Difference between* who, which, *and* what?

S. *Who* is uſed when we ſpeak of Perſons only; *which* is uſed when we ſpeak both of Perſons and Things; and *what* is moſtly uſed in aſking a Queſtion. Thus, the *Man who* commits *Murder* ſhall die. This is the *Book which* I bought; or this is the *Child which* I ſaw. *What* muſt I give for this Thing?

M. *Are not ſome* Pronouns *contracted?*

S. Yes; as *hereby* for *by this*, *thereby* for *by that*, *whereby* for *by which or what*, *herein* for *in this*, *therein* for *in that*, *wherein* for *in which or what*, *hereof* for *of this*, *thereof*, for *of that*, *whereof* for *of which or what*, *herewith* for *with this*, *therewith* for *with that*, *wherewith* for *with which or what*, *hereabouts* for *about this Place*, *thereabouts* for *about that Place*, *whereabouts* for *about which or what Place*, *hereupon* for *upon this*, *thereupon* for *upon that*, *whereupon* for *upon which or what*.

T A B L E. V.

Of Verbs.

Maſter. WHAT *is a* Verb?

Scholar. A *Verb* is a Part of Speech that denotes *being*, *doing*, or *ſuffering*; as, *I live*, *I love*, *I am loved*.

M. *How many Sorts of* Verbs *are there?*

S. Three, *Active*, *Paſſive*, and *Neuter*.

M. *What do you mean by an active* Verb.

S. An *active Verb* is a Word that denotes an *Action*, and in ſuch a Manner, that the Perſon or Thing, it acts upon, follows the *Verb*. Thus, *I love her*, *ſhe loves me*, *we love them*.

M. *What is a* paſſive Verb?

S. *A paſſive Verb* denotes *ſuffering*, or the Impreſſions that *Perſons* or *Things* receive from that by which they are *acted upon*: as *John is burned*, &c.

M. *Has the* English *Tongue any* passive Verbs?

S. Some say it has none; because it has no single Word that expresses *suffering*.

M. *How then is the* passive Verb *formed?*

S. By the *Participle Passive* and the Help of these two small Words, *am* and *be*, which are called *auxiliary* or *helping Verbs*.

M. *What is a* neuter Verb?

S. A *neuter Verb* is sometimes *active*, and sometimes *passive*; as, *I run*, *I am sick*.

M. *Is there no other Sort of* Verbs?

S. There is another, called *impersonal Verbs*, because they are used only in the third Person Singular; as, *it rains*, *it hails*, *it snows*.

M. *How many Things belong to* Verbs?

S. Three, *viz.* *Person*, *Mood*, and *Time* or *Tense*.

Of the Persons *of* Verbs.

M. *How many* Persons *belong to a* Verb?

S. Three *Singular*, and three *Plural*

As { *I*, *thou*, (or *you*) *he*, *she*, or *it*, are *Singular*.
We, *ye*, (or *you*) and *they*, are *Plural*. }

M. *How do you call the different* Persons?

S. *I* is called the *first Person Singular*;
Thou, or *you*, the *second Person Singular*;
He, *she*, or *it*, the *third Person Singular*.
We, is the *first Person Plural*;
Ye, or *you*, the *second Person Plural*;
They, is the *third Person Plural*.

M. *Does the* Verb *always remain the same in every* Person?

S. No; it differs from itself in the *second Person Singular*, and in the *third Person Singular*; but it is the same in all the rest.

M. *Give me an Example of the* Verb *to* love *throughout all the* Persons?

S. The *Verb to love* runs thus:

First *Person*	Singular.	*I* love, or do love.
Second *Person*		*Thou* lovest, or dost love.
Third *Person*		*He*, or *she* loveth (*loves*), or doth love.
First *Person*	Plural.	*We* love, or do love.
Second *Person*		*Ye*, or *you* love, or do love.
Third *Person*		*They* love, or do love.

Or suppose the *Verb to burn*.

I burn; *thou burnest*; *he* or *she* burns.
We burn; *ye* or *you* burn; *they* burn.

Here you see the *Verbs love* and *burn* remain the same in all the *Persons*, except the *second* and *third* Person singular, and then it is *lovest*, *burnest*; *loveth* or *loves*; *burneth* or *burns*.

*** *It is more agreeable to the modern Custom to say or write* loves *and* burns, *than* loveth *or* burneth: *It is likewise shorter, and more in the Style of common Conversation.*

N. B. It *is always of the third Person singular*; *as*, it raineth, rains, *or doth* rain; it burns, *or does* burn, *&c.*

M. *How is a* Verb *known from all other Parts of Speech?*

S. Those Words are *Verbs* before which you may (with good Sense) place any *personal Pronoun*, or the Word *to*; as, *I walk, he runs, we sing, they rejoice*; or, *to walk, to sing, to run, to rejoice.*

Of MOODS.

M. *What do you mean by a* Mood?

S. *Moods* in *Grammar* signify the various Ways of expressing the Intentions of the Mind.

M. *How many* Moods *are there in* Grammar?

S. The *English*, strictly speaking, have no *Mood*; but the *Latin* and several other *Languages* have six different *Moods*, which they use in the *Formation* or *Conjugation* of *Verbs*; and in which the *Verb* itself has a different Termination or Ending in every *Person*, and almost in every *Tense* belonging thereto.

M. *What do you call these* Moods?

S. They are as follow. 1. The *Indicative*. 2. The *Imperative*. 3. The *Optative*. 4. The *Potential*. 5. The *Conjunctive*; and 6. The *Infinitive Mood*.

M. *How is the* Indicative Mood *known?*

S. The *Indicative Mood* shews, sets forth, or declares, the Thing itself *affirmatively*, as, *I run, I love*. Or, *interrogatively*, or by Way of *Question*; as, *Do I love? Do I run?*

M. *What is the* Imperative Mood?

S. The *Imperative Mood commands* or *forbids*; as, *run thou*, or *you, let him run, run ye, let them run.*

M. *What do you mean by the* Optative Mood?

S. The *Optative Mood* is known by Expressions of *desiring* or *wishing*; as, *I wish I could eat, I wish I could enjoy it.*

M. *How may I know the* Potential Mood?

S. The *Potential Mood* shews or sets forth the *Power* of the *Person* or *Thing* acting; or else the want of such *Power*; and is further expressed or known by the Words *can, may, might, could, would, should*, or *ought*; as, I *can* go in and out

when I please. He *would* have done it, but his Master *could* not spare him.

M. *How is the* Conjunctive, Subjunctive, *or* Conditional Mood *known?*

S. The *Conjunctive Mood* is known by having always a *Conjunction* before it, such as, *if*, *though*, *that*, &c. As, he should have done it, *if* he and my Uncle had *consented*. I must go, *though* it *rain*. Take Care *that* he *get* his Lesson. Or, *if* you *could* perform your Promise, I *should* be happy, *&c.*

M. *How shall I know the* Infinitive Mood?

S. The *Infinitive Mood* affirms nothing, but only expresses the simple Meaning of the *Verb*, with the Word *to* before it; as thus: *to love, to run, to walk, to fight, to conquer*; these are *Verbs* in the *Infinitive Mood*.

M. *You said just now that the* English *have no Mood; pray how then do they express the different Intentions of the Mind by Means of* Verbs?

S. By certain Words; as, *can, may, might, would, could, ought, shall, should*, &c. Thus, the *Possibility* of any Thing to *do*, or to be *done*, is expressed by *can*, or *could*; the *Liberty* or *Design* of the *Speaker* or *Doer*, by *may*, or *might*; the *Inclination*, by *will* or *would*; and the *Necessity* of doing a Thing, by *must*, or *ought, shall*, or *should*.

Of TENSES.

M. *What do you mean by* Tenses?

S. *Tense* in *Grammar* signifies the different Times of an *Action*: That is, the *Tense* shews the *Action* or *Thing* we are *doing*; the *Action* or *Thing finished* or *done*; and the *Action* or *Thing* to be *done afterwards*.

M. *Are there then but* three Tenses *or* Times.

S. Strictly speaking there are but *three*; for all Things are comprehended in the *Time past, Time present*, or *Time to come*.

M. *But are there no more* Tenses *or* Difference of Times *than these* three?

S. Yes; these *three* are divided into *six*, viz. *three Tenses* or *Times* of the *imperfect* Action or Thing *not done*; and *three Tenses* of the *perfect* Action or Thing really *done*, or *finished*.

M. *Pray tell me how you make* six Tenses?

S. There is *one present, three preter*, and *two future Tenses*.

M. *Tell me their Names?*

S. 1. The *present Tense*. 2. The *preter* or *preter-perfect Tense*. 3. The *preter-imperfect Tense*. 4. The *preter-pluperfect Tense*. 5. The first *future Tense*. 6. The second *future Tense*.

M. *How are these* Tenses, *or different* Times *of an* Action *expressed?*

S. The *present Tense*, or Time of an Action, is known by the Words, *do, dost, doth*, or *does*, coming before the *Verb*; as, *I dine, do dine*, or am *now* at Dinner, *&c.*

2. The *preter-perfect Tense*, or the present Time of the Action finished, is known by the Words, *have, hast, hath*, or *has*; as, *I have dined*, or *have done* Dinner, *&c.*

3. The *preter-imperfect Tense*, or the preter Time of the Action not finished, is known by the Words, *was, were, did, didst*, &c. *as, I was then at Dinner*, but had not done, *&c.*

4. The *preter-pluperfect Tense*, shews the preter Time of the Action done or finished, and is known by the Words *had, hadst*, &c. as, *I had dined*, or *I had quite done Dinner*, &c.

5. The *first future Tense* signifies the Time of Action not yet done; but which will soon be done or finished; and is known by the words *shall*, or *will*, as *I shall dine*, but shall not then have done; or, *I will sing presently*, and *you shall soon hear me*, &c.

6 The *second future Tense* speaks of Things yet to come, but that shall be finished before something else that is mentioned; as, *I shall have dined before you arrive*; *I shall have done before Night.*

Of Regular VERBS.

M. *What do you mean by a* regular Verb?

S. All such *Verbs* as keep a regular Formation in their different *Tenses* are called *regular.*

M. *Name two or three of these* regular Verbs?

S. *To sup, to burn, to walk, to punish*, &c. or *I sup, I burn, I walk, I punish*, &c. are *regular Verbs.*

M. *Why do you call Verbs of this Sort* regular?

S. Because the *Verb* itself keeps the same almost in every Person and Tense, save that it sometimes has a *Syllable* more in some of the Persons, and a *Syllable* more in some of the Tenses; as also in the *passive Participle*, as you will see more plainly hereafter.

M. *Give me an Instance of the regular Verb* to walk.

S. In the *present Tense* it runs; *I walk, we walk, ye walk, they walk.*

M. *And will it be the same in the* other Tenses?

S. The *Verb* itself will then have a *Syllable* more in the *preter Tense*, and in other *Tenses* formed from the *preter*: Thus the *present Tense* is, *I burn*, or *do burn, I walk*, or *do*

walk, *I sup*, or *do sup*, &c. to which if you add the *Syllable* [*ed*] you have the *preter Tense*, as *I burned*, or *did burn*, *I supped*, or *did sup*, &c.

M. *But pray is* [ed] *to be added to the* preter Tense *of all* regular Verbs?

S. No; for if the *present Tense* ends in [*e*] then adding [*d*] only, makes the *preter*; but still it has another *Syllable*. Thus, *I dine*, *I love*, &c. in the *present*, make *dined* and *loved* in the *preter Tense*, except you put the Word *did* to it, then it is, *I dined*, or *did dine*.

Of Irregular VERBS.

M. *What do you call* irregular Verbs?

S. All such *Verbs* as are the very same in the *Preter* as in the *present Tense*, or such whose *preter Tense* and *passive Participle* are quite contrary Words, are *irregular Verbs*.

M. *Name me a few* irregular Verbs?

S. These *Verbs*, to *read*, *run*, *fly*, *give*, &c. are *irregular Verbs*.

M. *Why so?*

S. Because the *preter Tense* will not allow of [*ed*] being added to form it; but is quite another Word, or else the very same differently pronounced: As,

Present Tense, I *read*, or do read.

Preter Tense, I *read*, (pronounced *red*) or did read.

*Passive Participle**, *read* (pronounced *red*) being read.

* *N. B. See more of these under the distinct Head of* passive Participle.

M. *What do you observe further on* irregular Verbs?

S. You see some Verbs are alike in both *present* and *preter Tense*; but the *Verbs run*, *fly*, *give*, &c. are quite different in the *preter*.

Thus, in the *present Tense*,	*I run*, *I fly*, *I give*	Is, in the *preter Tense*,	*I ran*, or did *run*, *I flew*, or did *fly*. *I gave*, or did *give*.

Of Neuter VERBS.

M. *What do you mean by a* neuter Verb?

S. A *neuter Verb* is by some called an *essential Verb*, it being *absolute* in itself, and expresses something to be done, but not the Person or Thing which the Action is to affect; for it has no *Noun* after it, as an *active Verb* has.

M. *How is a* neuter Verb *know then?*

S. By finding that it will not take a *Noun* after it; as, *to stand*, *to run*, *to sup*, &c.

M. *But how do you make it appear, that it will not take a* Noun *after it?*

S. Because we cannot say *to stand* a Thing, or *to run* a Thing; but an *active Verb* takes in another *Subject*, or passes over to some other *Object* or *Thing*, and therefore has a *Noun* after it; whereas a *neuter Verb* must have some Word between it and the following Noun, in order to make a complete Sentence, as *to stand* in the *Rain*, *to sit* upon *a Chair*.

Of the auxiliary *or* helping VERBS.

M. *What do you mean by* auxiliary Verbs?

S. They are such *Verbs* as *help* or *assist* other *Verbs*, by being placed before them.

M. *Name the* helping Verbs?

S. The *helping Verbs* are these, *do*, *dost*, *does*, or *doth*, *did*, *didst*, *have*, *hast*, *has*, or *hath*, *had*, *hadst*, *will*, *wilt*, *shall*, *shalt*, *may*, *mayest*, *can*, *canst*, *might*, *mightest*, *would*, *wouldest*, *should*, *shouldest*, *could*, *couldest*, *ought*, *oughtest*, *let*, *am*, *are*, *is*, *was*, *were*, *be*, and *been*.

M. *What do you observe in the Use of these* helping Verbs?

S. *Have*, *am*, and *be*, are called *perfect helping Verbs*, and he others are called *defective helping Verbs*.

M. *Are not* have, am, *and* be, *of great Use in the* English Tongue?

S. Certainly they are, for they supply the Defects of other *Verbs*, and make the Sentence complete, by coming after hem, or going before them; otherwise these Words would be deficient in the *preter Tense* and in the *passive Participle*.

M. *Have these* helping Verbs *any* personal Pronouns *before hem? Or in what Manner are they commonly used?*

S. The *helping Verbs*, *have*, *am*, and *be*, have *personal Pronouns* before them: As *I have*, *I am*, ; or, *we have*, *ye*, *are*, or *we be*; *they are*, or *they be*, &c.

M. *Then I perceive* are *and* be *may be used indifferently in the* Plural; *may they not?*

S. In general they may; as *we be honest Men*, is the same as, *we are honest Men*; but it is less modern. *See Table* XI.

M. *But are not these* helping Verbs *used without* Pronouns?

S. The Verbs *have* and *be* have often the Word *to* before them; but *am* and *are* never have; for we often say, *to have*, *to be*; or *to have been*, or *to be burned*, &c.

TABLE VI.

Of PARTICIPLES.

Master. WHAT *is a* Participle?

Scholar. A *Participle* is a Part of Speech formed of, or derived from, a *Verb*, and signifies *being*, *doing*, or *suffering*, as a *Verb* does.

M. *How many* Participles *are there?*

S. Only *two*, viz. the *Active* and the *Passive Participle.*

M. *How is the* Active Participle *known?*

S. By ending in *ing*, and it is formed by adding that Syllable to the *Verb* itself: Thus, from the *Verbs to love, to walk, to burn, to create,* &c. come the *Active Participles loving, walking, burning, creating,* &c.

M. *How is the* Passive Participle *formed?*

S. In all *regular Verbs* it is no other than the *preter Tense* of the *Verb* itself, signifying something *done* or *finished*, and ends in *d* or *ed*, as follows:

Regular Verbs *and their* Participles, &c.

Present Tense,	*To love,*	*turn,*	*create,* &c.
Preter Tense,	*loved,*	*turned,*	*created,* &c.
Passive Participles,	*loved,*	*turned,*	*created,* &c.
Active Participles,	*loving,*	*turning,*	*creating,* &c.

M. *Is the* Passive Participle *always so easily known?*

S. No; for in *irregular Verbs* it often ends in *t* or *n*, and is quite different from the *preter Tense*, as follows:

Irregular Verbs, *with their* Participles.

Present Tense,	*To blow*	*fall,*	*eat,* &c.
Preter Tense,	*blew*	*fell,*	*ate,* &c.
Passive Participles,	*blown*	*fallen,*	*eaten,* &c.

More Irregular Verbs, *To read,* &c.

Present Tense, *I read.*

Preter Tense, *I read,* (pronounced *red*) or did *read.*

Passive Participle, *read,* viz. have *read,* or done *reading.*

N. B. *Here you see the* Verb *itself (to* read) *is not only the same in the* Preter Tense, *but also in the* Passive Participle.

M. *How is the whole* Passive Voice *made?*

S. When the *helping Verbs, have, am, be,* &c. are joined to the *Participle,* they make up or complete the *passive Voice;* as, *I am loved, you are permitted, he is carried, we are burned, we have been burnt,* &c. &c.

M. *Are not some* Participles *used as* Adjectives?

S. Yes, often so; as a *learned Prince,* a *loving Husband,* a *charming Child,* &c.

Here follows a Collection of some irregular Verbs *with their* Passive Participles, *very necessary to be known in order to speak good English.*

Present Tense.	*preter Tense.*	*passive Participles.*	*Present Tense.*	*preter Tense.*	*passive Participles*
Bite,	bit,	bitten.	Flee,	fled,	fled.
Blow,	blew,	blown.	Fly,	flew,	flown.
Catch,	catched,	caught.	Go,	went,	gone.
Cleave	clave	cleft, *or* cloven.	Know,	knew,	known.
			Lie,	lay,	lain.

Present Tense.	preter Tense.	passive Participles.	Present Tense.	preter Tense.	Passive Participles.
Do,	did,	done.	Lay,	laid.	
Draw,	drew,	drawn	Ride,	rid,	rode.
Feed,	fed.		Ring,	rang,	rung.
Fling,	flung.		See,	saw,	seen.
Shake,	shook,	shaken.	Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Shine,	shone,	shined.	Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Shrink,	shrank,	shrunk.			
Speak,	spake,	spoke *or* spoken.	Weep,	wept.	
Spin,	spun.		Win,	won.	
			Work,	wrought.	
Swear,	sware,	swore *or* sworn.	Wring,	wrung.	
Think,	thought.		Write,	writ,	wrote *or* written.

TABLE VII.
Of ADVERBS.

Master. WHAT *is an* Adverb?

Scholar. An *Adverb* is a Part of Speech joined sometimes to a *Verb*, to an *Adjective*, or to a *Participle*.

M. *How are* Adverbs *formed?*

S. *Adverbs* ending in *ly*, are formed from *Adjectives*; as from *wise*, *swift*, *prudent*, &c. come *wisely*, *swiftly*, *prudently*, &c.

M. *Do all* Adverbs *end in* ly?

S. No, for there are many more, as follow: *viz. already, always, as, asunder, by and by, upward, downward, here, hereafter, heretofore, hitherto, how much, peradventure, rather, seldom, then, thence, henceforth, thenceforth, there, thither, to-day, to-morrow, where, whither, whence, while, whilst, yea, yet, yesterday, yesternight.*

M. *How are* Adverbs *joined to* Adjectives?

S. Thus: He is a [*very*] *good* Scholar, &c.

M. *How are they joined to a* Verb?

S. Thus: *He loves* [*sincerely*]; They *act* [*prudently*], &c.

M. *How are they joined to a* Participle?

S. Thus: He is a *Man* [*sincerely*] *striving* to do his Duty, &c.

M. *Do two* Adverbs *never follow one another directly?*

S. Yes; as, *they live*, [*very lovingly*], &c.

M. *Are not* Adverbs *sometimes compared, like* Adjectives?

S. Yes; but more particularly such as end in *ly*. As, *swiftly, more swiftly, most swiftly, &c.*

N. B. The Words in the Crotchets [ ] *are the Adverbs.*

TABLE VIII.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

Master. WHAT *is a* Conjunction?

Scholar. A *Conjunction* is a Parto Speech that joins Sentences together.

M. *Name some of the principal* Conjunctions.

S. They are as follow: *And, as, or, but, for, nor, not, also, if, although, because, either, except, however, likewise, moreover, namely, nevertheless, otherwise, save, since, that, therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, wherefore,* &c.

M. *Give me an Example of the Conjunctions* and *and* but.

S. I have both Wine *and* Ale: Or, I have good Bread, Cheese, *and* Butter, *but* neither Meat, Fish, nor Fowls, *&c*

TABLE IX.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

Master. WHAT *are* Prepositions?

Scholar. *Prepositions* are certain Words joined toother Words, yet different from the *Conjunctions*; for they are sometimes separate as well as joined.

M. *Have they a different Name then?*

S. Yes; those Prepositions that stand separate are called *Prepositions* of *Apposition*; and those joined to the Noun are called *Prepositions* of *Composition*.

M. *What are the* Prepositions *of* Apposition.

S. They are these: *Above, below, beneath, about, after, against, among, amongst, at, before, between, betwixt, beyond, by, in, through, into, on upon, out, out of, on this Side, on that Side, over, under, up, to, with, within, without,* &c.

M. *How are they used?*

S. They generally come before the *Noun*, or if the *Noun* be left out, it is signified; thus: *Beneath the Earth; above the Wood; after Supper,* &c. Or thus: Peter *was without, but I was within*; that is, Peter *was out of Doors, or out of the Place, but I was in the Place,* &c.

M. *Name some of the* Prepositions *of* Composition.

S. They are as follow, viz. *ad, en, in, up, after, out, mis,* *dis,* &c. which being joined to other Words, *compose* them, and therefore are called *Prepositions* of *Composition.* Thus, *un,* joined to *done,* is *undone*; *dis,* joined to *grace,* is *disgrace*; and *mis.* joined to *chief,* or *fortune,* become *Mischief* and *Misfortune,* &c.

TABLE X.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

Master. WHAT *is an* Interjection?

Scholar. *Interjections* are certain Words used to declare the sudden *Passions, Motions,* or *Transports of the Mind*; either by being *surprised* over much; or by *doubting, jesting, wondering,* &c. and generally have a Note of *Admiration* after them.

M. *How many Sorts of* Interjections *are there?*

S. They may all be comprehended in these two Sorts, viz. *solitary* or *passive, social* or *active.*

M. *Which are the* solitary Interjections?

S. These: *O! Oh! ah! alas! heigh! hey-day! hark! fie! O fie! O brave! O strange! good Sir! Sirrah! tush! pish! Woe!**

M. *Which are the* social Interjections?

S. They denote *crying out* in a softer Manner, and seem to express *Love*; as, *ho brave Boys! Soho!* And sometimes command; as, *here, you Woman!* and sometimes neither; as, *ha, ha! hush! silence! behold! prythee!* &c.

* Woe *is a* Substative; *as* Woe is me, *or* I am in Woe or Misery.

TABLE XI.

Some Observations on the foregoing Rules, by Way of Exercise.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. THOUGH the *English Tongue* consists of nine Parts of Speech, yet some Authors have contracted them into less Compass, that the Mind may be the less burthened. Thus Mr. *Lane,* Dr. *Turner, Dyche,* &c. have reduced them into *four* Parts only, *viz. Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs,* and *Particles*: And, in short, a Knowledge of these *four* Parts of Speech only, will give a young Scholar a sensible Insight into his own Language; for they being well understood, the rest will soon follow.

Thus: *The Wicked are overthrown; But the House of the Righteous shall stand.* Prov. vii. v. 7. The Words *Wicked*, *House*, and *Righteous*, are Substantives, because the Article *The* is just before them: *Are* is a Verb of the third Person plural, *they are*: *Overthrown*, is the *passive Participle* of the Verb *overthrow*: *But* is a *Conjunction* that joins the two Sentences, and compares the State of one with the other: *Of* is a *Preposition* or *Particle*: *Stand* is a *Verb* of the third Person singular, and *future Tense*, joined with the Helping Verb *shall*, *viz. it shall stand*, i. e. their House *shall stand*, &c.

But according to the second Method, with those that make but *four* Parts of Speech, the Words *the*, *but*, *of*, and *shall*, are all *Particles*.

2. *Of the singular and plural Verb or Number*, &c.

Never put *s* at the End of a Verb, unless it be in the third Person singular; and then *s* or else *eth* must always be added: Thus, he *eats* or he *drinks*, he *eateth* or *drinketh*; but we never say, *we eats* or *they drinks*.

3. *Of the Verbs* is *and* are.

It is very common to use the Verb *is* for *are*, which comes I imagine from Custom, or rather from the Want of Observation, and sometimes it passes pretty well: As, How many Apples *is* there? instead of, How many *are* there?—Here *is* Twenty; instead of, Here *are* Twenty.*

4. In all Sentences, when the Verb *is* or *are* relates to several *Substantives*, they may be both used indifferently, and that with good Sense; as thus, Here *is* taught *Writing*, *Arithmetic*, *Geometry*, *&c.* which is as good *Grammar* as. Here *are* taught, for they being all distinct Things, *is* has a Relation to all separately.

5. A great many Things comprehended in *one*, ought rather to have the Verb *is* than *are*, viz. A *Multitude is* coming. This *People is* a rebellious *People*, &c.

6. When the Verbs *is* or *are* lie pretty far from the *Substantive*, and in a long Sentence, they will either of them read very well; so that a good *Grammarian* may easily make a false Concord. For Instance, suppose I had a great Number of Bottles, Fowls, or any such Thing, and somebody should say, Where are all your Bottles?—Part of them *are* gone to *France*; Part of them *are* sent to *Germany*, and

* *N. B. All contracted Words having an Apostrophe are Exceptions to this Rule.—Thus*, Here's *Twenty*, There's *Forty*, *are used instead of here* are *Twenty*; *there* are *Forty*, *&c.*

Part *are* at Home.——Here the Verb *are* passes very well, because Bottles are of the plural Number; but the Word *Part* governs the Verb, and being but one Part (though many Bottles) should have the Verb *is*; thus, Part of them *is* sent to *Germany*, &c.

7. Some Persons make a great Bustle, and tell you that 'tis impossible to spell or write good *English* without being well acquainted with *Latin*; nor can you, say they, know the *nominative* Word to the Verb without it: But we are now quite convinced of the contrary, having a perfect *Grammar* of our own; And it would be well for the *Latin* Schools, if the Youth first knew the Rudiments of their own Tongue: For daily Experience shews, that it is not any one particular Language, but Observation and Practice, that makes a Person write and spell well. Witness Mr. *Lane*, Mr. *Greenwood*, Dr. *Turner*, Dr. *Watts*, and many others———[See the Preface.]

8. As for the nominative Word to the Verb, there is one infallible Rule to know it by; and that is, after you have read any Sentence, ask the Question, Who did such a Thing? or, What is such a Thing? and the Answer lets you know the *nominative Word* or *Sentence*; thus, *God punishes the Wicked*. Who punishes the Wicked? God; therefore *God* is the *nominative* Word to the Verb *punish*.

Again, A true and faithful Servant will *perform* or *do* his Master's Business behind his Back, as well or better than he would before his Face?——Who would do his Master's Business better behind his Back than before his Face?——A true and faithful Servant.———Here *true and faithful Servant* is the *nominative* Word or Sentence to the Verb *perform* or *do*.

9. Remember in the *comparative* and *superlative* Degree of *Adjectives*, that you never use the Words *more* or *most*; that is, never say, *more wiser*, *more stronger*; nor never *most wisest*, or *most strongest*, &c.

10. The Word *some* is both *singular* and *plural*, according to the Sentence; as, Give me some Apples; means, give me as many as you please, but more than *one*; but when we say, Give me *some one* or other of those Apples, it means only one, and leaves the Choice to the Will or Fancy of the Giver.

11. There is this Difference between *are* and *be*, viz. *are* is never used in the the third Person singular; but *be* is used in all the Persons; and in the *Conditional* or *Imperative* Mood it is better to use *be* than *are*: Thus, if you *be*

there, I will *be* there: Or, let them *be* where they will, we will *be* there.

12. There are many other Things necessary to be known; but as I am convinced that many Thousands who call themselves Scholars are quite ignorant of what I have here treated of, let me persuade you (first of all) to make yourselves Masters of what I have said; for I intend to treat more largely upon this Subject hereafter, if Health and the more necessary Business of Life will allow it.

PART III.

Containing a select Collection of Words of two, three, and four, Syllables, accented, explained, and divided into three distinct Classes, for the more ready and easy understanding the three principal Parts of Speech, viz. Substantives, Adjectives, *and* Verbs: *Being an useful Pocket-Companion for such as would understand what they read and write.*

TABLE I.

Nouns Substantive *of two Syllables, accented and explained. The Accents are the same till altered by a Dash (ʹ) on the contrary Syllables.*

N. B. *If you cannot find the Words of two Syllables in this Table, look in the two next Tables, among the* Adjectives *or* Verbs.

Substantives should be written with a capital Letter.

Aʹ B-bess, *a Governess of an Abbey*
Ab-bey, *a Monastery*
Ab-bot, *Governor of an Abbey*
Ab-stract, *a short Account*
Ac-cent, *the Tone of the Voice*
Ac céss, *Admittance, Approach*
Ac-cord, *Agreement*
Ac-count, *Esteem, Reckoning*
Ac-compts, *Book-keeping*
Ac-tor, *a Doer of a Thing*
Ad-der, *a Serpent*
Ad-dréss, *Application*
Aʹn-chor *an Instrument to fasten a Ship*
An-gel, *a Spirit*
An-gle, *a Corner*
An-nals, *yearly Chronicles*
An-them, *a divine Song*
An-vil, *a Smith's Iron*
As-pect, *Countenance*
Aus-tin *a Man's Name*

B

Ba-bóon, *a Kind of Monkey*
Bád-ger, *a Beast*
Ban-ker, *a Trader in Money*
Bank-rupt, *a broken Person*
Ban-ner, *an Ensign, or Standard*
Bap-tist, *one who baptizes*
Ba-ron, *a Nobleman*
Bed-lam, *a House for Mad People*

Bé-ryl, *a precious Stone*
Bea-ver, *the Name of a Beaſt*
Bi-got, *a ſuperſtitious Perſon*
Bil-let, *a Ticket*
Bil-low, *a Wave*
Bi-ſhop, *Head of the Clergy*
Bit-tern, *a Bird ſo called*
Blan-ket, *a Covering for a Bed*
Ble-miſh, *a Spot, Diſgrace*
Bliſ-ter, *a watery Bladder*
Bloſ-ſom, *a Flower*
Bon-net, *a Sort of Cap*
Bor-der, *an Edge*
Bo-rough, *a Town Corporate*
Bot-tom, *the under Side*
Boun-ty, *Generoſity*
Bow-els, *the Guts*
Bre-vet, *a Pope's Bull*
Bride-groom, *a new-married Man*
Bride-well, *an Houſe of Correction*
Brim-ſtone, *a Mineral*
Bro-thel, *a Bawdy-Houſe*
Brown-iſts, *Independants*
Bruſh-wood, *ſmall Wood*
Buck-et, *a Veſſel to carry Water*
Buck-ler, *a Piece of Armour*
Buck-ram, *ſtiff Cloth*
Bud-get, *a Bag*
Buf-fóon, *a Jeſter*
Búl-wark, *a ſtrong Fort*
Bur-then, *a Load*
Buſ-tard, *a large Bird*
But-ler, *a Servant*
But-treſs, *a Prop or Pillar*
Buz-zard, *a Bird ſo called*

C

Ca-bál, *a Gang of Perſons*
Cáb-bage, *a Plant*
Cab-bin, *a Room in a Ship*
Ca-ble, *a Rope*
Ca-dence, *Fall of the Voice*
Ca-láſh, *an open Chariot*
Cám-phire, *a Drug or Gum*
Ca-nál, *an artificial River*
Cán-cer, *a Sore*
Can-dour, *Sincerity*
Can-non, *a great Gun,*
Ca-non, *a Rule or Church Law*
Ca-nóo, *an Indian Boat*
Cán-vas, *coarſe Cloth*
Ca-pers, *a Pickle*
Ca-príce, *Humour*
Cár-bine, *a ſhort Gun*
Car-caſs, *a dead Body*
Ca-réer, *full Speed*
Cár-go, *the loading of a Ship*
Car-pet, *a Floor-Cloth*
Caſ-cáde, *a Waterfall*
Cáſe-ment, *a Window that opens*
Caſ-ſock, *a Prieſt's Garment*
Caſ-tle, *a ſtrong Place*
Cau-dle, *a ſweet Liquor*
Ca-vern, *an Hollow under Ground*
Cauſe-way, *a raiſed Paſſage*
Cen-ter, *the middle Point*
Cen-try, *a Watchman*
Ceſ-ſor, *a Maker of Rates*
Cha-lice, *a Communion-Cup*
Cha-pel, *a Place of Worſhip*
Chap-ter, *a Diviſion*
Char-ter, *a Grant*
Chat-tels, *Goods*
Cheſ-nut, *a Fruit*
Chil-blain, *a ſore Swelling*
Chiſ-ſel, *an Iron Tool ſo called*
Cho-rus, *a Concert*
Cin-ders, *Aſhes, Duſt*
Cy-pher, *ſuch as* (o) *Nothing*
Cir-cle, *a round Figure*
Ciſ-tern, *a Veſſel for Water*
Cit-ron, *a Kind of Lemon*
Cla-mour, *Noiſe*
Cla-ret, *red Wine*
Cli-ent, *one that employs Lawyer*

Clí-mate, *a certain Space of the Earth*
Cloif-ter, *a religious House*
Clo-fet, *a small Room*
Clo-ver, *a Sort of Grass*
Cluf-ter, *a Bunch*
Clyf-ter, *a Purge backwards*
Cob-ler, *a Bungler*
Cod-lin, *an Apple*
Cof-fee, *an Indian Berry*
Cof-fer, *a Chest*
Cof-fin, *a Case for dead Persons*
Coin-age, *making of Money*
Col-lege, *a Place for Learning*
Co-lon, *a Stop marked thus* (:)
Co-lour, *the outside Appearance of any Thing, also Pretence*
Co-lumn, *a Pillar*
Com-ma, *a small Stop, thus* (,)
Co-met, *a blazing Star*
Com-ment, *an Interpretation*
Com-merce, *Trade*
Com-pact, *Agreement*
Com-pafs, *a mathematical Instrument*
Con-céit, *Fancy, or Imagination*
Cón-cord, *Agreement*
Con-fines, *Bounds, Limits*
Con-flict, *a Combat*
Con-flux, *a flowing together*
Con-grefs, *a meeting together*
Con-queft, *Victory*
Con-fént, *Agreement*
Cón-fort, *a Companion*
Con-tact, *Touch*
Con-vent, *a religious House*
Con-vex, *the outside Part*
Cop-per, *a large Boiler*
Co-quétte, *an amorous Girl*
Có-ral, *a red Stone*
Cor-net, *an Ensign*
Cor-nish, *a Moulding*
Cor-fáir, *a Sea-Robber*
Cót-ton, *woolly Stuff*
Covert, *a shady Place*
Coun-tefs, *an Earl's Wife*
Coun-try, *a Kingdom*
Coun-ty, *Part of a Kingdom*
Cou-rage, *Valour*
Cou-ránt, *a Dance*
Ców-ard, *one who fears to fight*
Cox-comb, *a conceited Fellow*
Cre-dit, *Reputation*
Cri-tic, *a nice Censurer*
Cryf-tal, *a precious Stone*
Cu-bit, 1 *Foot 9 Tenths*
Cud-gel, *a Staff*
Cul-ture, *Husbandry*
Cu-pid, *God of Love*
Cu-rate, *an inferior Priest*
Cur-rent, *running Stream*
Cut-ler, *Knife-maker, &c*
Cy-nic, *a sour crabbed Fellow*
Cy-prefs, *a Tree so called*

D

Dag-ger, *a short Sword*
Da-gon, *the Philistines God*
Da-mafk, *flowered Silk*
Dan-driff, *Scurf*
Dan-ger, *Hazard*
Dar-nel, *a Weed so called*
Daf-tard *a Coward*
Dea-con, *a Minister*
De-báte, *a Dispute*
Déb-tor, *one that owes Money*
De-céit, *a Cheat*
De-cree, *an Order*
De-fault, *Want, Omission*
De-fect, *Blemish*
De-fence, *Resistance*
De-grée, *Advancement*
Dé-ifm, *denying of revealed Religion*
De-light, *Joy*
Dé-luge, *a Flood*
De-fcént, *a going down*
De-fign, *an Invention*

De-spite *Envy*
De-tail, *the Particulars*
Di-et, *Food, also an Assembly*
Dis-gust, *a Distaste or Dislike*
Dól-lar, *a foreign Coin*
Do-lour, *Grief, Pain*
Dol-phin, *a Fish so called*
Do-tage, *doating*
Do-zen, *Twelve*
Dra-per, *one that sells Cloth*
Drop-sy, *a waterish Humour*
Drud-ger, *a mean Labourer*
Drug-get, *Woollen Stuff*
Drug-gist, *one that deals in Drugs*
Du-el, *a Fight between two Persons*

E

Ea-gle, *a Bird so called*
Ease-ment, *a Refreshing*
E-cho, *resounding of a Voice*
E-clipse, *a Defect of Light*
E-dict, *a Proclamation.*
Ef-fécts, *Goods*
E-gress, *a going forth*
En-gine, *an Instrument*
En-voy, *a Messenger*
En-vy, *Spite*
Er-rand, *a Message*
Es-sence, *Substance, Being*
E-vént, *Issue, Success*
E'x-ile, *Banishment*
Ex-it, *Departure*
Ex-pánse, *the Firmament*
Ex-pence, *Cost, Charge*
Ex-ploit, *a manly Action*
Ex-tent, *Compass*

F

Fa-bric, *a Building*
Far-thing, *a Piece of Money*
Fa-thom, *a Measure of six Feet*
Fa-tigue, *Weariness*
Fi-gure, *Shape*
Fla-vour, *Relish*
Fle-ming, *Native of Flanders*
Fléx-ure, *a Bending*
Flo-rist, *one skilled in Flowers*
Flu-id, *a thin flowing Body*
Fo-rest, *a large woody Place*
For-ger, *a Counterfeiter*
For-tress, *a fortified Place*
Foun-tain, *the Source or Hea[d]*
Frac-ture, *the breaking of a Bone*
Frag-ment, *a broken Piece*
Fren-zy, *Madness*
Fri-day, *the sixth Day*
Fri-gate, *a small Ship*
Fro-lic, *a merry Prank*
Fur-nace, *an inclosed Fire-place*
Fur-row, *a Trench*

G

Gaug-ing, *measuring Casks*
Gal-lon, *four Quarts*
Ga-mut, *Scale of Music*
Gan-green, *a Mortification*
Gar-ment, *a Coat*
Gar-ret, *the uppermost Room*
Ga-zétte, *a Newspaper*
Ghér-kins, *pickled Cucumb[ers]*
Gi-ant, *a very large Person*
Gib-bet, *a Gallows*
Gil-der, *a Coin value 2s*
Glut-ton, *a greedy Eater*
Gos-pel, *the New Testame[nt]*
Gos-sip, *a tattling Woman*
Gram-mar, *a Book teach[ing] to speak correctly*
Gran-deur, *Greatness Power*
Gri-máce, *Hypocrisy*
Grís-tle, *a bony Substance*
Grudg-ing, *sparing*
Gui-dance, *guiding, leadin[g]*
Gut-ter, *a Sink or Drain*

H

Ha-bit, *Custom, Cloathing*
Ha-rángue, *a public Spee[ch]*
Hár-bour, *Lodging, or a P[lace] for Ships to ride at Anch[or]*

Har-lot, *a lewd Woman*
Har-ness, *Horse-Attire*
Har-vest, *Reaping-Time*
Hat-chet, *a small Ax*
Ha-voc, *Destruction*
Hea-then, *an Idolator*
Hei-fer, *a young Cow*
Hel-met, *an Head-Piece*
Hem-lock, *a poisonous Plant*
He-rald, *an Officer*
Her-bal, *a Book of Plants*
Her-mit, *a solitary Person*
He-ron, *a Water-Fowl*
Hire-ling, *one who takes Wages*
Ho-mage, *Submission*
Ho-nour, *Respect*
Hor-ror, *Dread*
Hu-mour, *Fancy*
Hun-ger, *Want of Food*
Hys-sop, *an Herb*

J *and* I

Jar-gon, *Gibberish, or Jangling*
I-mage, *a Picture or Statue*
Im-port, *Meaning*
Im-post, *Tax*
Im-pulse, *a strong Persuasion*
In-come, *Rent, Revenue*
In-dex, *a Hand or Mark*
In-quest, *Inquiry, Search*
In-road, *Invasion*
In-sect, *a small living Creature*
In-sult, *an Affront*
In-trígue, *a Plot*

K

Kén-nel, *Water-Course*
Ker-nel, *Inside of a Nut*
Ker-sey, *coarse Cloth*
Kid-der, *a Carrier*
Knuc-kle, *a Joint*

L

Lan-cet, *a Surgeon's Instrument*
Lan-guage, *Speech*
Lát-chet, *Part of the Shoe*
Le-gate, *Pope's Embassador*
Le-gend, *a fabulous Writing*
Li-bel, *a scandalous Writing*
Li-cence, *Leave*
Lim-ner, *a Painter*
Li-quid, *a flowing Body*
Lo-gic, *the Art of Reasoning*
Lu-cre, *Gain*
Lus-tre, *Brightness*

M

Ma-chíne, (pronounced Masheen) *an Engine*
Má-dam, *a Title of Honour*
Mag-net, *the Loadstone*
Mai-den, *a young Woman*
Man-chet, *a Piece of Bread*
Man-date, *a Command*
Man-tle, *a Cloak*
Mar-gin, *the Brim or Edge*
Ma-tron, *a motherly Woman*
Max-im, *a Principle*
May-or, *a Magistrate*
Me-dal, *a Coin*
Mem-brane, *a thin Skin*
Me-rit, *Worth*
Mes-sage, *an Errand*
Me-tal, *Gold and Silver, &c.*
Mi-mic, *a Mocker*
Mi-nute, *a short Space of Time*
Mir-rour, *a Looking Glass*
Mis-chief, *Hurt*
Mi-ser, *a covetous Fellow*
Mi-tre, *a Bishop's Cap*
Mix-ture, *a Mingling*
Mo-del, *Frame or Fashion*
Mo-ment, *an Instant, Importance*
Mo-tive, *Inducement*
Mot-to, *a short Sentence*
Moun-tain, *a Hill*
Mu-sic, *Harmony*
Mus-tard, *a small Seed*

N

Na-tive, *One born in the Land*

Ná-ture, *Disposition*
Na-vel, *a Part of the Belly*
Na-vy, *a Fleet of Ships*
Ni-tre, *Saltpetre, &c.*
Non-age, *under Age*
No-vel, *a Story*
Nur-ture, *Nourishing*
Nu-sance, *Annoyance*

O

Ob-ject, *that which presents itself*
Ob-long, *a long Square*
O-dour, *sweet Scent or Smell*
O-men, *a Sign or Token*
Or-gan, *an Instrument of Music*
Or-phan, *a fatherless Child*
O-val, *an Egg-like Figure*
Out-rage, *a violent Affront*

P

Pac-quet, *a Parcel or Vessel*
Pa-gan, *an Heathen*
Pain-ter, *one who paints*
Pa-lace, *a Court*
Pa-late, *the Roof of the Mouth*
Pal-sy *a Disease*
Pa-nic, *Fear on a sudden*
Pa-pist, *a Roman Catholic*
Parch-ment, *a Skin to write on*
P-rs-ley, *an Herb*
Pas-time, *Sport*
Pas-tor, *a Minister*
Pa-tent, *a Grant from the King*
Pea-sant, *a Country Fellow*
Peb-bles, *small Stones*
Pri-mer, *a little Book*
Prin-cess, *a Prince's Wife*
Pro-blem, *a Question*
Pro-cess, *Proceeding*
Proc-tor, *a spiritual Officer*
Pro-duct, *the Thing produced*
Pro-gress, *a going forward*
Pro-ject, *a Contrivance*
[illegible] *a Speech before*

Pró-phet, *an inspired Person*
Pro-spect, *a View*
Pro-xy, *a Deputy*
Pur-port, *Meaning*
Pur-pose, *a Design*
Pur-súit, *running after, Diligence*
Pé-nance, *Mortification*
Per-fúme, *a sweet Scent*
Phán-tom, *a Ghost*
Phœ-nix, *a rare Bird*
Phy-sic, *a Medicine*
Pic-kle, *a Preserve*
Pic-ture, *a Representation*
Pi-lot, *a Sea-Guide*
Pin-nace, *a small Sea-Vessel*
Pi-rate, *a Sea-Robber*
Pis-mire, *an Ant*
Plain-tiff, *he who complain*[s]
Plas-ter, *or* Plais-ter, *a Co*[...]
Pre-cept, *Command*
Pre-cinct, *a particular* [Ju]*risdiction*
Pre-late, *a Bishop*
Pre-lude, *Entrance*
Pre-ténce, *Excuse*
Pre-text, *Pretence*
Prí-mate, *chief Archbisho*[p]

Q

Qua-drant, *fourth Part*
Quar-rel, *Strife*
Qui-ver, *a Case for Arr*[ows]
Quo-rum, *a Bench of Justi*[ces]
Quo-ta, *a Share of*

R

Rab-ble, *Mob*
Ra-dix, *a Root*
Rai-ment, *a Garment*
Rai-sin, *a dried Grape*
Ran-cour, *Malice*
Ran-dom, *Uncertainty*
Ra-pine, *Robbery*
Rap-ture, *Transport of*
Rash-ness, *Hastiness*
Ra-zor, *an Instrum*[ent]

Re-ceipt, *a Discharge*
Re-ceis, *a withdrawing*
Ré-cord, *Register*
Rec-tor, *the Parson of a Parish*
Re-flux, *a flowing back*
Re-fuge, *a Place of Safety*
Re-gárd, *Respect*
Ré-lict, *a Widow*
Re-liéf, *Assistance*
Re-nown, *Fame*
Re-past, *a Meal*
Rés-pite, *a Delay for some Time*
Res-últ, *Conclusion*
Re-venge, *Satisfaction*
Re-view, *an Examination*
Rhú-barb, *a purging Plant*
Rid-dle, *dark Saying*
Ri-gour, *Harshness, Strictness*
Ri-ot, *Tumult, Noise*
Ro-mánce, *a feigned Story*
Rúb-bish, *Refuse, Dirt*
Rub-ric, *the Church Service*
Rup-ture, *a breaking*

S

Sab-bath, *a Day of Rest*
Sa-ble, *a rich Fur*
Sal-lad, *Food of raw Herbs*
Sam-phire, *the Name of a Plant*
Sam-ple, *a Pattern*
San-dal, *a Sort of Shoe*
Sap-phire, *a costly Stone*
Sar-casm, *a Scoff or Taunt*
Sat-chel, *a Bag for Books*
Sat-tin, *a Sort of Silk*
Sa-turn, *one of the Planets*
Scab-bard, *Sheath*
Scan-dal, *Offence, Infamy*
Scep-ter, *a Royal Staff*
Scep-tic, *a Doubter*
Sche-dule, (pronounced Se-dule) *an additional Writing annexed to a Will or Deed*
Scho-lar, *a learned Person*
Sci-ence, *Knowledge*
Scoun-drel, *a rascally Fellow*
Scrip-tures, *the Old and New Testament*
Sci-on, *a Graft*
Scru-ple, *a Doubt*
Sculp-ture, *Engraving*
Scur-vy, *a Disease breaking out in Scabs*
Seg-ment, *a Piece cut off*
Ser-pent, *a venomous Creature*
Sex-ton, *a Church-Officer*
Sham-bles, *Butchers Stalls*
Shar-per, *a Cheat*
She-kel, *a Jewish Coin*
Si-byls, *certain Prophetesses*
Sig-nal, *a Sign given*
Sig-net, *a Seal set in a Ring*
Si-ren, *a Mermaid*
Slo-ven, *a nasty Fellow*,
Slug-gard, *a slothful Person*
Sock-et, *Part of a Candlestick*
Son-net, *an Italian Poem*
So-phist, *a subtile Disputer*
Sor-row, *Grief*
Spar-row, *a Bird*
Spec-tre, *an Apparition*
Spike-nard, *a sweet Plant*
Spi-nage, *an Herb*
Spin-net, *a musical Instrument*
Spin-ster, *a Maiden Woman*
Splin-ter, *a Shiver of Wood*
Spon-sor, *a Surety*
Squir-rel, *a small Beast*
Sta-tue, *an Image*
Sta-tute, *a Law*
Sta-ture, *Shape, Size*
Stew-ard, *an Overseer*
Stick-ler, *a Zealot*
Sti-pend, *a Salary*
Stir-rup, *belonging to a Saddle*
Sto-mach, *a Part of the Body*
Sto-rage, *Warehouse-Room*
Sto-ry, *a Tale*
Strea-mer, *a Flag*
Strip-ling, *a young Man*
Struc-ture, *a Building*
Strum-pet, *a bold Harlot*

Stúb-ble, *Stalks of Corn*
Stu-dent, *one who studies*
Sub-stance, *Wealth*
Sub-urbs, *Out-parts of a City*
Suc-céss, *good Luck*
Súc-cour, *Help, Assistance*
Suf-frage, *a Vote*
Sui-tor, *a Requester of a Favour*
Sul-phur, *Brimstone*
Sum-mer, *hot Season of the Year*
Sum-mit, *the highest Part*
Sure-ty, *Safety, Bail*
Sur-face, *the Outside*
Sur-feit, *an Indisposition*
Sur-príze, *Astonishment*
Swál-low, *a Bird*
Sym-bol, *a Badge or Mark*
Symp-tom, *a Sign or Token*
Sy-nod, *an Assembly of Ministers*
Sys-tem, *a Scheme which unites many Things in Order*

T

Ta-ble, *a flat Surface, an Index to a Book*
Tay-lor *a Maker of Cloaths*
Ta-lent, (of Gold) *worth 5475l.*
Tal-low, *melted Fat*
Ta-lon, *a Claw*
Tan-kard, *a Mug with a Lid*
Tan-ner, *one who tans Hides*
Ta-per, *a long Wax Light, &c.*
Tap-ster, *a Drawer of Liquors*
Tar-get, *a Shield*
Tas-sel, *a Bunch of Fringe*
Ta-vern, *an House well known*
Tem-per, *natural Disposition*
Tem-pest, *a Storm*
Te-nant, *one who Lives*
Te-net, *a Doctrine or Opinion*
Ten-ter, *an Hook*
Ter-rass, *a Bank of Earth*
Ter-ror, *Fright*

Tes-ter, *Part of a Bed*
Tet-ter, *an Humour*
Tex-ture, *a weaving*
Thic-ket, *a Place full of Bushes*
This-tle, *a prickly Plant*
Thresh-er, *a Beater out of Corn*
Thun-der, *a Noise in the Air*
Thurs-day, *the fifth Day*
Tic-ket, *a small Note*
Ti-ger, *a furious Beast*
Tim-ber, *Wood for Building*
Tim-brel, *a musical Instrument*
Tinc-ture, *a Stain or Dye*
Tin-der, *burnt Rags*
Tin-ker, *a Mender of Brass*
To-ken, *a Gift*
Ton-nage, *a Duty to the King*
To-pic, *Head of a Discourse*
Tor-rent, *a violent Stream*
Tor-toise, *a Shell-Fish*
Tow-el, *a Wiping Cloth*
Tow-er, *a Castle*
Traf-fic, *Trade*
Trai-tor, *one guilty of Treason*
Tran-script, *a Copy*
Tran-sit, *a Pass*
Tra-vail, *Labour Pains*
Trea-cle, *a Medicine*
Trea-son, *Disloyalty*
Trea-sure, *Riches, Goods*
Trea-tise, *a Discourse*
Tre-mor, *a Trembling*
Tren-ches, *deep Ditches*
Tri-bune, *a Magistrate*
Tri-bute, *a Tax*
Trim-mer, *a Sharper*
Troo-per, *a Horse Soldier*
Tro-phy, *a Sign of Victory*
Trow-el, *a Tool to spread Mortar with*
Trum-pet, *a warlike Instrument*
Trus-tée, *a Guardian*

Tri-al, *an Examination*
Tuef-day, *the third Day*
Tu-lip, *a Flower*
Tu-mour, *a Swelling*
Tu-mult, *a Riot*
Tun-nel, *a Thing well known*
Tur-key, *a Fowl*
Tur-nip, *a white Root*
Tur-ret, *a small Tower*
Tur-tle, *a Bird*
Tu-tor, *an Instructor*
Twi-light, *neither Day nor Night*
Ty-rant, *a cruel Governor*
Ty-ro, *a young Beginner*

V *and* U

Va-grant, *an idle Person*
Va-lance, *short Curtains*
Val-ley, *a low Part*
Va-lour, *Courage*
Va-lue, *Worth or Price*
Va-pour, *Steam*
Var-let, *a Knave*
Var-nish, *a glossy Paint*
Vaf-fal, *a Slave*
Ud-der, *Dug of a Cow*
Vel-lum, *Calf's Skin, Parchment*
Vel-vet, *fine Silk Manufacture*
Ve-nom, *Poison*
Ve-nus, *the Goddess of Beauty*
Ver-dict, *the Report of Justice*
Ver-dure, *Greenness*
Ver-juice, *the Juice of Crabs, &c.*
Ver-min, *hurtful Creatures*
Vef-fel, *a small Ship &c.*
Vef-tals, *a Sort of Priestesses*
Vef-tige, *Footstep*
Vef-try, *a Place in the Church*
Vef-ture, *Cloathing*
Vi-al, *a small Glass Bottle*
Vi-car, *a Deputy*
Vif-count, *next Degree to Earl*
Vic-tim, *a Sacrifice*
Vic-tor, *a Conqueror*
Vi-gour, *Strength*
Vil-lage, *a small Town*
Vil-lain, *a Rogue*
Vint-ner, *a Seller of Wine*
Vi-per, *a venomous Creature*
Vir-gin, *a chaste Maiden*
Vir-tue, *Quality, Honesty*
Vi-fage, *Countenance*
Vi-for, *a Masque*
Vif-ta, *a View*
Ul-cer, *a running Sore*
Um-pire, *an Arbitrator*
Un-cle, *a Father's Brother*
Vol-ley, *a Discharge of Guns*
Vo-lume, *a compleat Book*
Voy-age, *a Passage by Sea*
Ur-chin, *an unlucky Child*
U-rine, *a Person's Water*
U-fage, *Custom*
Ufh-er, *an under Master*
Vul-can, *a Pagan God*

W

Wa-fer, *to seal Letters with*
Wag-gon, *a Carriage*
Wain-fcot, *thin Boards fixed to a Wall*
Wal-let, *a travelling Bag*
Wal-nut, *a large Nut*
Wal-ter, *a Man's Name*
War-den, *a Guardian or Keeper*
Ward-robe, *a Place for Cloaths*
War-fare, *a military Expedition*
War-rant, *a written Order*
War-ren, *a Place for Rabbits*
Wea-pon, *an Instrument of Offence*
Wea-ther, *the State of Air*
Wea-ver, *one who weaves*
Weefel, *a little wild Creature*
Wher-ry, *a small Boat*
Wick-et, *a little Gate*

Wi-dow, *one whose Husband is dead*
Wil-low, *a Tree so called*
Wood-cock, *a Bird well known*
Wrest-ling, *an Exercise*

Y

Yéo-man, *a common Man*
Young-ster, *a young Fellow*

Z

Zea-lot, *a zealous Person*
Ze-nith, *a Point over Head*

TABLE II.

Noun Adjective, *accented and explained.*

N. B. Those Words of two Syllables, that you cannot find here, look for in Table I. or Table III.

The following Words should be written with small Letters, except at the Beginning of Sentences, or after a full Stop.

A

A'B-ject, *mean, base*
A-brupt, *unseasonable*
A'b-sent, *not present*
Abs-trúse, *secret, difficult*
Ab-surd, *foolish*
A-cute, *ingenious*
A'd-junct, *joined to*
Ad-verse, *not prosperous*
A-dult, *full grown*
A'-gile, *quick, nimble*
A-lért, *brisk*
An-tique, *strange, ancient*
A'r-dent, *zea-lous*
Au-gúst, *sacred*

B

Bár-bed, *bearded*
Be-nign, *courteous*
Blight-ed, *blasted*
Boor-ish, *clownish*
Bra-ced, *joined together*
Braw-ny, *finewy, also lusty*
Bru-mal, *Winter-like*
Bul-bous, *roundish*
Bul-ky, *big*

C

Ca-lid, *hot*
Cal-lous, *hard, unfeeling*
Cal-low, *unfledged*
Can-did, *sincere*
Car-nal, *fleshly*
Caus-tic, *searing, burning*
Child-ish, *Child-like,*
Ci-vil, *courteous*
Cle-ver, *nice, ingenious*
Clot-ted, *in Lumps*
Com-pléx *difficult*
Cón-cave, *hollow*
Con-císe, *short*
Con-dign, *deserved*
Con-trite, *penitent*
Cor-rect, *without Fault*
Cóf-tive, *bound in Body*
Craf-ty, *cunning*

D

Dain-ty, *nice in Diet*
De-cent, *becoming*
De-múre, *over-grave*
De-vout, *godly*
Díre-ful, *terrible, cursed*
Dis-júnct, *disjoined*
Di-vers, *sundry, several*
Di-vérse, *different*
Di-vine, *heavenly*
Dóle-ful, *mournful*
Dor-mant, *sleeping, inactive*
Drow-sy, *sleepy, heavy*
Duc-tile, *apt to draw out*

E

Ea-ger, *earnest*
Ear-nest, *steadfast*
En-tire, *whole*
E'-pic, *heroic*
E-qual, *even*

Ex-áct, *nice, curious*
Ex-empt, *free from*
Ex-pert, *cunning*
Ex-tinct, *put out, dead*

F

Fá-cile *easy to be done*
Fee-ble, *weak*
Fer-tile, *fruitful*
Fic-kle, *given to change*
Fi-nite, *that which has an End*
Fla-grant, *manifest*
Fled-ged, *covered with Feathers*
Flo-rid, *blooming, eloquent*
Flu-ent, *eloquent in Speech*
Fo-reign, *outlandish*
For-lórn, *helpless, forsaken*
Fór-mal, *affected*
Fra-grant, *of a sweet Smell*
Fri-gid, *cold*
Fru-gal, *thrifty*
Fu-ture, *yet to come*

G

Gal-lant, *brave, genteel*
Gau-dy, *fine, gay*
Gen-téel, *neat, fine, gallant*
Gén-tle, *civil, mild, also tame*
Gid-dy, *wild, inconsiderate*

H

Hand-some, *comely*
Haugh-ty, *proud*
Hea-dy, *strong, self-will'd*
Hec-tic, *consumptive*
Hein-ous, *very wicked*
Ho-nest, *just*
Hor-rid, *dreadful*
Hos-tile, *Enemy-like*
Hu-máne, *courteous, very kind*
Húm-ble, *modest*
Hu-mid, *moist*

I

Im-mense, *exceedingly great*
In-firm, *weak*
In-náte, *inbred*

K

Kná-vish, *deceitful, cheating*

L

Lan-guid, *weak, faint*
La-tent, *lying hid*
Lim-pid, *clear*
Lo-cal, *belonging to a Place*
Lof-ty, *high*
Lu-cid, *bright*
Ly-ric, *belonging to the Harp*

M

Ma-gic, *black, devilish*
Maim-ed, *hurt*
Ma-túre, *perfect*
Mígh-ty, *powerful*
Mi-núte, *small*
Mó-dern, *new*
Mo-dish, *fashionable*
Mon-strous, *prodigious*
Mo-ral, *belonging to Manners*
Mun-dáne, *worldly*

N

Nér-vous, *sinewy*
Ne-ther, *lower*
Neu-ter, *of neither Side*
Ni-trous, *consisting of Nitre or Salt*
No-cent, *hurtful*
Noi-some, *loathsome*

O

Ob-líque, *crooked*
Ob-scene, *filthy, rude*
Ob-scure, *dark*
Ob-tuse, *blunt*
Oc-cult, *secret*

P

Pál-try, *pitiful, mean*
Pa-pal, *belonging to the Pope*
Pas-sive, *apt to bear or suffer*
Pa-tent, *open, uncovered*
Pee-vish, *fretful*
Pen-sive, *melancholy, thoughtful*
Per-dúe, *lost, hid*
Per-verse, *froward*

Plú-ral, *more than one*
Po-líte, *neat, genteel*
Pó-tent, *powerful*
Pre-císe, *formal, exact*
Prég-nant, *big with any Thing*
Prif-tine, *ancient*
Pri-vate, *hid*
Pro-fáne, *wicked*
Pro-fúse, *lavish*
Pro-lix, *long, tedious*
Pú-trid, *corrupt*

R

Ram-pant, *wanton*
Ra-pid, *swift*
Re-cent, *new*
Re-gal, *kingly*
Re-míss, *negligent*
Re-mote, *far off*
Ri-gid, *severe*
Ro-búst, *lusty, strong*
Ró-guish, *knavish*
Roy-al, *kingly*
Rud-dy, *somewhat red*
Ru-ral, *Country-like*
Rus-tic, *unmannerly*

S

Sa-ble, *dark*
Sa-cred, *holy*
San-guine, *bloody, also vigorous*
Sa-vage, *brutish*
Sau-cy, *unmannerly, rude*
Scar-let, *fine red*
Se-cúre, *safe*
Se-date, *quiet*
Se-lect, *choice*
Se-rene, *clear, calm*
Sér-vile, *mean, base*
Shal-low, *empty*
Shame-less, *impudent*
Shame-faced, *bashful*
Sick-ly, *unhealthy*
Sim-ple, *pure, unmixed, foolish*
Sin-cére, *honest*
Skit-tish, *wanton*
Slen-der, *not thick,*
Smút-ty, *filthy*
So-lar, *belonging to the Sun*
So-lemn, *done with Reverence*
So-lid, *firm, lasting*
Sol-vent, *able to pay*
Sor-did, *mean, base*
Spee-dy, *hasty*
Splen-did, *glorious*
Spright-ly, *brisk, lively*
Spun-gy, *full of Holes*
Squa-lid, *foul, nasty*
Squeam-ish, *weak-stomached*
Stag-nant, *standing still*
Stately, *majestic*
Stea-dy, *even, firm*
Stel-lar, *starry*
Ste-ril, *unfruitful*
Sto-lid, *foolish*
Stub-born, *obstinate*
Stunt-ed, *hindered from growing*
Stu-pid, *dull, senseless*
Stur-dy, *resolute*
Sub-líme, *high, lofty*
Súb-tile, *crafty, also thin or fine*
Suc-cínct, *brief, short*
Súd-den, *hasty, quick*
Sul-len, *gloomy*
Sul-try, *very hot*
Sun-dry, *several, many*
Su-píne, *careless*
Súp-ple, *tender, pliant*
Su-préme, *highest*
Súr-plus, *over and above*
Swar-thy, *blackish*

T

Ta-cit, *silent*
Taint-ed, *corrupted*
Tar-dy, *dull, slow, also guilt*
Taunt-ing, *scoffing*
Taw-dry, *foolishly gay*
Taw-ny, *brownish*
Tes-ty, *peevish, churlish*
Tin-ged, *coloured*
Tor-pid, *benumbed, sleepy*

Tór-rid, *hot, burning*
To-tal, *entire, whole*
To-ward, *orderly*
Tranf-verfe, *acrofs, athwart*
Tre-pid, *trembling*
Tri-ple, *threefold*
Truf-ty, *faithful*
Tu-mid, *fwelling*
Tur-gid, *fwollen, puffed up*

V

Va-cant, *void*
Va-pid, *dead, flat*
Ve-núft, *beautiful*
Vér-bal, *by Word of Mouth*
Ver-dant, *green*
Ver-nal, *belonging to the Spring*
Vi-nous, *having the relifh of Wine*
Vif-cous, *clammy*
Vi-tal, *of Life*
Vi-vid, *lively*
Un-coúth, *uncommon*
Un-wife, *foolifh*
Vo-cal, *belonging to the Voice*
Vo-lant, *flying*
Up-right, *fincere, honeft*
Ur-báne, *courteous*
Vúl-gar, *common*

W

Wan-ton, *light, waggifh*
Weal-thy, *rich*
Weigh-ty, *heavy*
Wo-ful, *full of Woe*
Wool-len, *made of Wool*

Y

Year-ly *every Year*

TABLE III.

Verbs *of two Syllables accented and explained.*

N. B. Thofe Words of two Syllables that cannot be found here, look for in the two preceding Tables.

Verbs alfo fhould be wrote with a fmall Letter, except at the Beginning of a Sentence, or after a full Stop.

A

A-Báfe, *to bring down, to humble*
A-bate, *to diminifh*
A-bet, *to encourage*
A-bide, *to continue*
Ab-jure, *to renounce*
A-bridge, *to fhorten*
Ab-fcond, *to hide one's felf*
Ab-forb, *to fwallow up*
Ab-ftain, *to forbear, to ceafe*
Ab-fterge, *to purge, to cleanfe*
Ab-ftract, *to feparate*
Ac-coft, *to Addrefs*
Ac-crue, *to arife from*
Ac-cufe, *to charge with Guilt*
Ac-quit, *to difcharge*
Ad-dict, *to give up one's felf to*
Ad-here, *to cleave to*
Ad-journ, *to put off*
A-dópt, *to make one's Heir*
A-dorn, *to beautify*
Ad-vert, *to take Heed*
Af-firm, *to maintain*
Af-fix, *to faften to*
Al-lay, *to affuage*
Al-ledge, *to bring for Proof.*
Al-lure, *to decoy, or entice*
A'm-ble, *to pace*
Am-bufh, *to lie in wait*
A-mérce, *to fine a Perfon*
An-nex, *to join together*

B

Bél-low, *to roar*
Be-moán, *to lament*
Be-queath, *to give by Will*
Be-reave, *to deprive of*
Be-wail, *to lament*
Bi-fect, *to cut in two*
Blá-zon, *to draw Arms truly*

Bór-row, *to take upon Trust*
Bran-dish, *to flourish a Sword*
Bun-gle, *to do a Thing very indifferently*
Bur-nish, *to make bright*

C

Ca-jóle, *to deceive*
Cal-cine, *to burn to a Cinder*
Cán-cel, *to blot out*
Ca-réss, *to make much of*
Ca-rouse, *to drink hard*
Ca-shier, *to discharge*
Cás-trate, *to geld*
Ce-mént, *to join together*
Cén-sure, *to blame*
Chal-lenge, *to bid Defiance*
Chas-tise, *to punish*
Chrís-ten, *to baptize or sprinkle*
Clat-ter, *to make a Noise*
Co-hére, *to stick together*
Col-lect, *to gather together*
Cóm-bat, *to fight*
Com-bíne, *to join together*
Com-mend, *to praise*
Com-mit, *to deliver up*
Com-mune, *to discourse together*
Com-pare, *to liken*
Cóm-pass, *to surround*
Com-pél, *to force*
Com-pile, *to heap or gather*
Com-plain, *to bewail*
Com-plete, *to perfect*
Com-plore, *to lament*
Com-port, *to behave*
Com-pose, *to put together*
Com-pound, *to mix together*
Com-press, *to squeeze close*
Com-prise, *to contain*
Com-pute, *to reckon*
Con-ceal, *to keep secret*
Con-cede, *to yield unto*
Con-cert, *to contrive*
Con-clude, *to finish*
Con-cur, *to agree with*
Con-démn, *to find guilty*
Con-dense, *to thicken*
Con-dole, *to lament with*
Con-duce, *to help much*
Con-fer, *to bestow, compare*
Con-fide, *to trust in*
Con-fine, *to restrain*
Con-firm, *to establish*
Con-form, *to comply with*
Con-found, *to puzzle*
Con-front, *to oppose*
Con-fuse, *to perplex*
Con-fute, *to disprove*
Con-geal, *to harden*
Con-join, *to put together*
Cón-jure, *to deal with a wicked Spirit*
Con-júre *to charge upon Oath*
Con-nect, *to join*
Con-nive, *to wink at*
Con-serve, *to preserve maintain*
Con-sign, *to deliver up*
Con-spire, *to agree together*
Cón-strue, *to expound*
Con-súlt, *to advise*
Con-sume, *to waste*
Con-temn, *to despise*
Con-tend, *to quarrel, to strive*
Con-test, *to dispute*
Con-tract, *to bargain with*
Con-trive, *to invent*
Con-troul, *to restrain*
Con-vene, *to contract*
Con-verse, *to talk together*
Con-vert, *to change*
Con-vey, *to make over*
Con-vict, *to prove guilty*
Con-voke, *to call together*
Con-voy, *to conduct*
Cor-rect, *to chastise*
Cor-rode, *to fret or gnaw*
Cor-rupt, *to debauch*
Có-vet, *to desire*
Cou-ple, *to join together*
Co-zen, *to cheat*

Cur-táil, *to diminish*

D

Dáb-ble, *to paddle in the Dirt*
Dal-ly, *to sport with*
Da-mage, *to hurt*
De-bár, *to keep out or hinder*
De-base, *to bring down*
De-bate, *to dispute*
De-bauch, *to corrupt*
De-cant, *to pour off*
De-cay, *to grow worse*
De-cease, *to die*
De-cede, *to part from*
De-cide, *to conclude a Matter*
De-claim, *to speak against*
De-cline, *to refuse*
De-coy, *to entice*
De-cry, *to speak ill of*
De-feat, *to overthrow*
De-fend, *to support or maintain*
De-fer, *to put off*
De-fine, *to explain*
De-flower, *to ravish*
De-form, *to disfigure*
De-fraud, *to cheat*
De-fray, *to bear Expences*
De-fy, *to challenge*
De-grade, *to disqualify or put out of Office*
De-ject, *to cast down*
De-lay, *to put off*
De-lude, *to deceive*
De-mand, *to lay Claim to*
De-mean, *to behave*
De-merge, *to plunge down*
De-mise, *to bequeath*
De-mur, *to object against, or put off*
De-note, *to point out or shew*
De-nounce, *to proclaim, declare*
De-part, *to go from*
De-pend, *to rely upon*
De-plore, *to bewail*
De-plume, *to unfeather*
De-port, *to behave one's self*
De-póse *to dethrone, also to give Evidence of*
De-prave, *to corrupt*
De-press, *to weigh down*
De-pute, *to appoint in another's Room*
Des-cry, *to discern afar off*
De-sign, *to intend or purpose*
De-sist, *to leave off*
De-spoil, *to strip or rob one*
De-spond, *to despair*
De-tach, *to dismiss or send away*
De-ter, *to affright or discourage*
De-tect, *to discover*
De-test, *to abhor*
De-tract, *to take from*
De-vote, *to vow, to set apart for any holy Use*
Dic-tate, *to tell to another*
Dif-fuse, *to spread abroad*
Di-gest, *to dissolve Food in the Stomach, also to put in Order*
Di-gress, *to go from*
Di-late, *to widen*
Di-lute, *to make thin*
Dis-arm, *to unweapon*
Dis-band, *to turn out of Service*
Dis-burse, *to lay out*
Dis-card, *to discharge*
Dis-cern, *to perceive*
Dis-claim, *to disown*
Dis-close, *to discover*
Dis-pand, *to stretch out*
Dis-pel, *to drive away*
Dis-pense, *to excuse, deal out*
Dis-play, *to unfold*
Dis-sect, *to cut open*
Dis-sent, *to disagree*
Dis-taste, *to dislike*
Dis-suade, *to advise to the contrary*
Dis-tend, *to stretch out*
Dis-til, *to drop down*
Dis-tort, *to wrest aside*

Diſ-úſe, *to forbear to uſe*
Di-vert, *to turn aſide from*
Di-veſt, *to uncloath or deprive*
Di-vorce, *to put away*
Di-vulge, *to ſpread abroad*
Dwin-dle, *to waſte away*

E

E-clípſe, *to darken*
Ef-face, *to deſtroy*
Ef-fect, *to perform*
E-ject, *to caſt out*
E-late, *to puff up*
E-lect, *to chooſe or appoint*
E-lude, *to ſhift or ſhun Danger*
Em-balm, *to preſerve a Corpſe*
Em-bark, *to go on Shipboard*
E-merge, *to riſe again, or pop up again*, &c.
E-mit, *to ſend forth*
E-mulge, *to ſtroke out*
En-act, *to decree*
En-chant, *to bewitch*
En-cloſe, *to include*
En-dear, *to make beloved*
En-dure, *to undergo, to continue*
En-force, *to conſtrain*
En-gage, *to perſuade*
En-graft, *to improve a Tree by the putting in of other Branches*
En-groſs, *to get all to one's ſelf*
En-hance, *to raiſe the Value*
En-roll, *to put down in Writing*
En-tail, *to make over*
En-tice, *to tempt*
E-quip, *to furniſh*
E-raſe, *to blot out*
E-rect, *to build*
Eſ-ſay, *to attempt or undertake*
E-vade, *to ſhun, to put off*
E-vince, *to prove*
Ex-alt, *to lift up*
Ex-cite, *to ſtir up*
Ex-ert, *to put forth*
Ex-hale, *to breathe or ſteam out*
Ex-hauſt, *to empty or conſume.*
Ex-iſt, *to have a Being*
Ex-pand, *to ſtretch out or open*
Ex-pel, *to drive out*
Ex-pend, *to lay out*
Ex-pire, *to die*
Ex-plode, *to cry down*
Ex-port, *to ſend over Sea*
Ex-punge, *to blot out*
Ex-tol *to cry up*
Ex-tort, *to gain by Force*
Ex-trude, *to thruſt out*
Ex-ult, *to leap for Joy*

F

Fá-miſh, *to ſtarve*
Fer-mént, *to ſwell or puff up*
Flát-ter, *to praiſe over-much*
Flou-riſh, *to proſper*
Fo-mént, *to bathe, to encourage*
Fór-feit, *to loſe by Neglect*
Fruſ-trate, *to diſappoint*
Fur-biſh, *to brighten*

G

Gar-niſh, *to adorn*
Glit-ter, *to ſhine, to ſparkle*

H

Hal-lòw, *to make holy*
Hal-loó, *to call or ſet on (as Dogs*, &c.)
Hár-row, *to break Clods*
Ha-zard, *to venture*
Ho-ver, *to flutter*

I *and* J

Jan-gle, *to differ*
Il-lúde, *to mock or deceive*
Im-bibe, *to ſuck in, to receive*
Im-brue, *to wet with Blood*
Im-merſe, *or* Im-merge, *to dip*
Im-part, *to diſcloſe*
Im-pede, *to hinder, to ſtop*
Im-peach, *to accuſe*
Im-pel, *to force or drive forward*
Im-pend, *to hang over Head*
Im-plore, *to beſeech*
Im-ply, *to contain, to ſignify*
Im-print, *to fix in the Mind*

Im-púte, *to ascribe*
In-cite, *to stir up*
In-clude, *to comprehend*
In-cur, *to fall under*
In-dent, *to cut on the Edges*
In-dict, *to accuse*
In-dite, *to dictate*
In-dorse, *to write on the Back*
In-fect, *to corrupt or taint*
In-ject, *to cast in*
In-sert, *to put in*
In-spect, *to look into*
In-spire, *to breathe into*
In-stil *to infuse*
In-sure, *to engage for*
In-trude, *to thrust one's self into Company*
In-veigh, *to rail against*
In-vert, *to turn upside down*
In-vest, *to put in Possession*
In-volve, *to wrap or fold in*
In-ure, *to accustom to any Thing*

L

Lá-bour, *to take Pains*
Lan-guish, *to pine away*

M

Main-táin, *to uphold*
Ma-lign, *to envy or bear Ill-Will*
Má-nage, *to husband or do well*
Man-gle, *to rend or cut*
Ma-núre, *to till the Ground*
Már-vel, *to wonder*
Mo-lést, *to disturb*
Múr-der, *or* Múr-ther, *to kill*
Muz-zle, *to tie up the Mouth*

N

Neg-léct, *to disregard*
Nón-plus, *to put to the Stand*
Nóu-rish, *to maintain*
Num-ber, *to count or reckon*

O

O-béy, *to submit*
Ob-trude, *to thrust in, to impose*
Oc-cur, *to meet*
O-mit, *to leave out, not to do*
Op-pose, *to withstand*
Op-press, *to over-burthen*
Op-pugn, *to resist*
Or-dain, *to appoint*

P

Pár-boil, *to boil in Part*
Par-ley, *to talk with*
Par-táke, *to take Part with*
Pé-rish, *to die*
Per-jure, *to forswear*
Per-mit, *to allow*
Per-plex, *to disquiet*
Per-sist, *to hold on*
Per-suade, *to make believe*
Per-tain, *to belong*
Per-vert, *to seduce*
Pe-ruse, *to read over*
Píc-kle, *to preserve*
Pil-fer, *to steal*
Pil-lage, *to plunder*
Plun-der, *to rob*
Po-lish, *to make bright*
Pon-der, *to consider*
Por-ténd, *to betoken*
Por-tray, *to paint truly*
Post-pone, *to put off*
Pre-cede, *to go before*
Pre-dict, *to foretell*
Pre-fix, *to set before*
Pre-mise, *to treat of before*
Pre-sage, *to foretell*
Pre-scribe, *to appoint*
Pre-sent, *to give*
Pre-side, *to rule over*
Pro-claim, *to utter aloud*
Pro-duce, *to bring forth*
Pro-mote, *to advance*
Pro-long, *to lengthen*
Pro-mulge, *to publish or proclaim*
Pro-nounce, *to utter*
Pro-pound, *to propose*
Pro-rogue, *to put off, to prolong*
Pro-tect, *to defend*
Pro-tend, *to stretch out*

Pro-trúde, *to thrust forward*
Púz-zle *to confound*

Q

Quib-ble, *to equivocate*
Quick-en, *to hasten,*

R

Ral-ly, *to banter, also to chide*
Ram-ble, *to go astray*
Ran-sack, *to rifle*
Ran-some, *to redeem*
Re-búke, *to reprove*
Re-call, *to call back*
Re-cant, *to unsay*
Re-cede, *to depart from*
Re-cite, *to rehearse*
Re-claim, *to amend*
Re-cline, *to lean backwards*
Re-close, *to close again*
Re-coil, *to fly back*
Re-count, *to relate*
Re-cruit, *to supply*
Re-cur, *to return*
Re-deem, *to recover*
Re-dound, *to conduce*
Re-dress, *to reform*
Re-duce, *to subdue, to bring back*
Re-fel, *to disprove or refute*
Re-fer, *to direct another, or submit to another's Judgement*
Re-fine, *to purify*
Re-fit, *to fit out again*
Re-flect, *to think seriously*
Re-form, *to amend*
Re-frain, *to forbear*
Re-fresh, *to revive*
Re-fund, *to pay back*
Re fute, *to disprove*
Re-gain, *to get again*
Re-gret, *to be sorry for*
Re-hearse, *to relate*
Re-ject, *to cast off, to despise*
Re-join, *to reply*
Re-lapse, *to fall into again*
Re-late, *to tell any Thing*
Re-lax, *to loosen*
Re-lease, *to let go*
Re-lént, *to grow compassionate*
Ré-lish, *to taste, to approve*
Re-márk, *to take Notice*
Re-mit, *to pay, to forgive, to return*
Re-new, *to begin afresh*
Re-pair, *to amend*
Re-peal, *to make void*
Re-peat, *to say over again*
Re-pel, *to drive back*
Re-pine, *to grudge at, to be sorry for*
Re-pose, *to rest*
Re-press, *to restrain*
Re-pute, *to esteem*
Re-quite, *to reward*
Rés-cue, *to deliver*
Re-sént, *to be angry with*
Re-serve, *to lay up*
Re-side, *to abide*
Re-sign, *to yield up*
Re-sist, *to withstand*
Re-sort, *to repair unto*
Re-spire, *to breathe*
Re-spond, *to answer*
Re-strain, *to keep back*
Re-tail, *to sell out in small Parcels or Quantities*
Re-tain, *to keep*
Re-tard, *to keep back, to hinder*
Re-tire, *to withdraw*
Re-tort, *to twist, to turn back*
Re-tract, *to draw back*
Re-treat, *to go away*
Re-trieve, *to recover*
Re-veal, *to discover*
Re-vere, *to honour*
Re-verse, *to repeal*
Re-vert, *to return*
Re-vile, *to reproach*
Re-vise, *to look over again*
Re-vive, *to recover*
Re-voke, *to call back again*
Re-volt, *to rebel*
Re-vólve, *to cast about in Mind, also to roll or tumble over*

S

Sa-lúte, *to shew Respect, to kiss*
Saún-ter, *to idle up and down*
Scam-per, *to run away*
Scat-ter, *to disperse*
Scrib-ble, *to scratch with a Pen*
Se-clúde, *to shut out*
Se-duce, *to mislead*
Sé-ver, *to put asunder*
Sha-dow, *to skreen*
Shat-ter, *to break to pieces*
Show-er, *to pour down*
Shud-der, *to quake or tremble*
Shuf-fle, *to shift*
Slum-ber, *to sleep, to doze*
Smo-ther, *to choak, to suffocate*
Smug-gle, *to run Goods by Fraud*
So-lace, *to comfort one's self*
Stam-mer, *to stutter*
Spar-kle, *to shine*
Spat-ter, *to sprinkle*
Sprin-kle, *to wet with Drops*
Stran-gle, *to choak or stifle*
Stumble, *to trip up, or be like to fall*
Sub-dúe, *to bring under*
Sub-ject, *to put under*
Sub-join, *to add to*
Sub-mit, *to yield, to refer to*
Su-born, *to persuade one to bear false Witness*
Sub-scribe, *to write underneath*
Sub-serve, *to second or help*
Sub-side, *to sink down*
Sub-sist, *to exist or continue*
Sub-vert, *to overthrow*
Suc-ceed, *to come after*
Sug-gest *to put in Mind*
Súm-mon, *to call one to appear*
Sup-plánt, *to undermine*
Sup-port, *to uphold*
Sup-pose, *to imagine*
Sur-charge, *to overload*
Sur-mise, *to suspect*
Sur-mount, *to overcome*
Sur-páss, *to excel*
Sur-round, *to encompass*
Sur-vey, *to look over, to measure*
Sur-vive, *to outlive*
Sus-pend, *to delay, to put off*
Swád-dle, *to put round*
Swag-ger, *to hector, to boast*

T

Tar-nish, *to sully*
Thick-en, *to make thick*
Threa-ten, *to denounce Evil*
Tin-gle, *to feel a small pain*
Tin-kle, *with a Bell*
Tor-ment, *to put in Pain*
Tór-ture, *to torment*
Tra-dúce, *to slander or accuse*
Trám-ple, *to tread upon*
Trans-áct, *to manage*
Tran-scend, *to surpass, to excel*
Tran-scribe, *to copy out*
Trans-fer, *to remove*
Trans-form, *to change into another Form*
Trans-fuse, *to pour out from one into another*
Trans-gress, *to trespass*
Trans-late, *to transfer, also to turn out of one Language into another*
Trans-mit, *to convey*
Trans-mute, *to change one Matter into another*
Trans-pierce, *to run through*
Trans-plant, *to remove*
Trans-port, *to convey*
Trans-pose, *to change the Order*
Trá-vel, *to go a Journey*
Tra-verse, *to cross, to travel over*
Trem-ble, *to shake with Fear*
Tre-pán, *to ensnare*
Trés-pass, *to commit a Fault*
Tru-ant, *to loiter or idle*
Trun-dle, *to roll along*

Túm-ble, *to fall*
Twin-kle, *to sparkle*
Twit-ter, *to shake, to tremble*

V

Va-nish, *to disappear*
Va-pour, *to brag*
Va-ry, *to alter, to change*
Ven-ture, *to hazard*
Vi-brate, *to shake to and fro*
Vi-sit, *to go to see a Person*
Vouch-safe, *to condescend*
Up-braid, *to reproach*
Up-hold, *to keep up, or support*
U't-ter, *to pronounce or speak*

W

Wád-dle, *to go as a Duck*
Wal-low, *to roll up and down*
Wan-der, *to ramble up and down*
War-ble, *to sing as Birds*
Wel-come, *to salute*
Whi-ten, *to make white*
Wi-den, *to make broad, or wider*
Wi-ther, *to fade*
Wor-ry, *to teaze, to tear*
Wrin-kle, *to crease or fold*

TABLE. IV.

Nouns Substantive *of three Syllables, accented and explained.*

The Words which you cannot find here, look for in the two next Tables, in Words of three Syllables.

ABéttor, *one that abets*
Abridgement, *a Shortening*
A'ccidence, *a little Book of the first Rudiments of Grammar*
Accident, *Chance, Misfortune*
Accómplice, *a Companion*
Acquittal, *a Discharge*
Adjournment, *a putting off*
A'djument, *Help, Aid*
Adjutant, *an Assistant*
Admiral, *a Sea-Commander*
Advénture, *a Chance*
A'dvocate, *a Pleader*
Affi'ance, *Confidence*
A'ffluence, *Wealth or Plenty*
Aggregate, *Total*
Aggréssor, *the Assaulter*
A'gony, *violent Pain*
Alderman, *a Magistrate*
Alémbic, *a distilling Vessel*
A'lgebra, *short Arithmetic*
Alien, *a Foreigner*
Aliment, *Food, Nourishment*
Alliance, *a League*
Allotment, *Appointment*
A'lmanac, *a yearly Account of Time, Weather, &c.*
Al-lowance, *Maintenance*
A'lmoner, *Disposer of Alms*
Alphabet, *all the Letters of a Language*
Altitude, *Height*
Améndment, *Reformation*
A'mnesty, *a general Pardon*
Amulet, *Charm*
Anarchy, *want of Government*
Anchoret, *an Hermit*
Animal, *any living Creature*
Annóyance, *Damage, Nusance*
A'ntichrist, *a false Christ*
Antidote, *a Remedy for Poison*
Antipope, *a false Pope*
Apérture, *an Opening*
Apostate, *a Back-slider*
Apartment, *a Lodging*
Appendage, *an Addition*
Appendix, *a Supplement*
A'ptitude, *Fitness, Disposition*
Aqueduct, *a Conduit or Pipe*
Arcánum, *a Secret*
A'rchitect, *a Master-Builder*

A'rgument, *Reason or Proof*
Armáda, *a great Navy*
A'rtery, *a Blood-Vessel*
Article, *a chief Head*
Artifice, *Cunning*
Assailant, *one who assaults*
Assessor, *a Settler of Taxes*
Atchievement, *a great Act*
A'theism, *the denying of God*
Attribute, *a Property*
Auction, *a public Sale*
Audience, *a Hearing*
Avenue, *a fine Walk or Passage*
Augury, *a Divination by Birds*
Axiom, *a self-evident Principle*

B

Bacchanals, *drunken Feasts*
Batchelor, *an unmarried Man*
Baronet, *one below a Baron*
Barrister, *a Lawyer*
Basilisk, *a venomous Creature*
Benefice, *an ecclesiastical Living*
Bigotry, *Superstition*
Bissextile, *Leap-Year*
Bláspheмy, *cursing of God*
Botanist, *one skilled in Plants*
Bravery, *Courage*
Brevity, *Shortness*
Bullion, *uncoined Gold or Silver*

C.

Cabinet, *a small Chest*
Calamint, *an Herb*
Calendar, *an Almanac*
Calenture, *a burning Fever*
Calumny, *Reproach*
Candidate, *one who offers himself*
Cannibals, *Men-eaters*
Canopy, *a Covering over Head*
Caraván, *a Sort of Waggon*
Cárdinal, *a Priest of Rome*
Carriage, *the carrying of Goods*
Cartilage, *a gristly Substance*
Catalogue, *a List of Names*
Catechism, *a short System*
Catherine, *a Woman's Name*
Cávalry, *the Horsemen*
Cavalcáde, *a Shew on Horseback*
Cáveat, *a Caution*
Cavity, *Hollowness*
Celedine, *an Herb*
Century, *an hundred Years*
Champion, *a valiant Man*
Chancellor, *an Officer*
Chastity, *Purity*
Chiméra, *an idle Conceit*
Chrónicles, *Histories*
Cinnamon, *a Spice*
Circuit, *a Compass about*
Citidel, *a strong Fort*
Citizen, *a Freeman of a City*
Cognizance, *Knowledge*
Colloquy, *a Conference*
Combatant, *a Fighter*
Comedy, *a Play*
Commíttee, *a select Company*
Cómplement, *Remainder*
Compliment, *a Ceremony*
Compósure, *Calmness of Mind*
Cómputant, *an Accomptant*
Comptróller, *an Inspector*
Concernment, *Affair, Business*
Concordance, *Agreement*
Concurrence, *a Running together*
Conference, *a Discourse*
Confluence, *a Concourse*
Confórmist, *one who conforms*
Conjecture, *Guess, Opinion*
Connivance, *a winking at*
Cónsequence, *result*
Contéxture, *a joining together*
Cóntinence, *Chastity*
Continent, *firm Land*
Convéyance, *a Deed*
Córoner, *an Officer*
Coverture, *a Covering*
Courtesy, *Civility*
Criticism, *nice judging*
Crucifix, *a Cross*
Crudity, *Rawness*

Cúcumber, *a Summer Fruit*
Custody, *Prison or Safehold*
Customer, *a Buyer*
Cylinder, *a Roller*

D

Daffodil, *a Flower*
Dalliance, *Wantonness*
Debéntures, *Bills, &c.*
Debauchée, *a lewd Person*
Décalogue, *the Commandments*
Decánter, *a Glass Bottle*
Decorum, *Decency, Order*
Décrement, *Decrease or Waste*
Deference, *Respect, Submission*
Delegate, *one commissioned*
Delinquent, *an Offender*
Demérit, *ill-deserving*
Dénsity, *Thickness*
Depéndent, *one depending*
Deponent, *an Evidence*
Députy, *that acts for another*
Destiny, *Fate*
Detriment, *Hurt, Damage*
Diadem, *a royal Crown*
Diagram, *a Scheme*
Dialect, *a peculiar Speech*
Dialogue, *a Discourse*
Diamond, *a precious Stone*
Diary, *a Day-Book*
Dictator, *one that dictates*
Director, *a Guide or Manager*
Disaster, *Misfortune*
Díscipline, *good Order*
Dishónour, *Disgrace*
Dísputant, *a Disputer*
Disſénter, *one that dissents from*
Disturbance, *Disorder, Trouble*
Dívidend, *a Part or Share*
Divísor, *Number you divided by*
Dócument, *Instruction*
Drapery, *Cloathing*
Dueller, *one who fights Duels*
Dungeon, *a dark strong Hold*

E

Eclíptic, *a Circle*
E'ffigies, *Image, Likeness*
Ejéctment, *a casting out*
Elector, *who chuses*
E'legy, *a Funeral Song*
Elements, *the first Principles*
Elephant, *a large Beast*
Ellipsis, *an oval Figure*
E'logy, *an Oration in Praise of*
Embárgo, *an Arrest upon Ships*
E'mbassy, *a Commission*
Embrio, *imperfect State*
Eminence, *Height*
Emperor, *a Sovereign Prince*
Emphasis, *Strength of Pronunciation*
Empíric, *a Mountebank*
Endorsement, *a Writing on the Back of*
Endowment, *a natural Gift*
E'nergy, *Force, Efficacy*
Enginéer, *an Artist*
Enigma, *Riddle*
E'nmity, *Hatred, Violence*
Ensámple, *Example*
E'nterprize, *an Attempt*
Entícement, *an Allurement*
E'ntity, *a Being*
Epicure, *a Glutton*
Epigram, *a short witty Poem*
Epilogue, *a Conclusion*
Epístle, *a Letter*
E'pitaph, *an Inscription*
Epithet, *a proper Term*
Equátor, *the Equinoctial Line*
E'quipage, *Attendance*
Equity, *Justice*
Eríngo, *a Plant*
Errata, *Errors*
E'stimate, *Value or Estimation*
Eucharist, *the Bread and Wine in the Sacrament*
Evidence, *Plainness, Witness*
Exáctor, *one who exacts*
Examen, *a Trial or Proof*
E'xcrement, *Ordure, Dung*
Exercise, *Labour, Motion*
Exístence, *Being*

Exorcist, *a Conjuror*
Extacy, *a Trance or Swoon*

F

Faction, *a Party*
Faculty, *Ability, Talent*
Falconer, *a Manager of Hawks*
Fallacy, *Deceit*
Falsity, *Untruth*
Fanatic, *an over zealous Professor of Religion*
Farrier, *an Horse-Doctor*
Fashion, *Mode, Dress*
Favourite, *a Darling*
Fellowship, *a Partnership*
Ferula, *a foolish Instrument used in some Schools*
Festival, *a Feast or Holiday*
Fiction, *a feigned Story*
Filaments, *small Fibres*
Finery, *fine Attire*
Firmament, *the Sky*
Fishery, *the Trade of Fishing*
Fistula, *an Ulcer*
Flagelet, *a Wind-Instrument*
Flattery, *fawning, wheedling*
Fluxion, *a flowing*
Foppery, *Fantasticalness*
Forester, *a Keeper of a Forest*
Forfeiture, *the losing one's Right*
Forgery, *counterfeiting*
Formalist, *a formal Person*
Fortitude, *Courage*
Fraction, *a broken Part*
Fratricide, *killing of a Brother*
Friction, *rubbing or chafing*
Frontier, *the Limits or Border*
Function, *Duty or Office*
Funeral, *a Burying*
Furniture, *Houshold-Goods*
Fusion, *melting of Metals*
Fustian, *a Sort of Cloth*

G

Gallantry, *Intrigue, Bravery*
Gallery, *a Sort of Balcony*
Galliot, *a small Sea-Vessel*
Gambadoes, *a Sort of Boots*
Gardener, *Dresser of Gardens*
Garniture, *a Trimming*
General, *a Commander*
Genesis, *Creation*
Genius, *Nature, Fancy*
Gentian, *an Herb*
Gentilism, *Heathenism*
Gentleman, *of a good Family*
Gibberish, *nonsensical Tale*
Glazier, *a Worker in Glass*
Glimmering, *a faint Light*
Government, *Rule, Dominion*
Governor, *a Ruler*
Granary, *a Storehouse for Corn*
Grasier, *one who feeds Cattle*
Gravity, *Sobriety, Weight*
Guardian, *a Manager*
Gudgeon, *a small Fish*

H

Habitude, *Disposition*
Harbinger, *one who provide[s]*
Harmony, *Melody, Agreemen[t]*
Harpsichord, *a musical Instrument*
Hecatomb, *a Sacrifice of a[n] hundred Oxen*
Hellebore, *a Plant*
Hemisphere, *Half a Globe*
Herbalist, *one skilled in Plan[ts]*
Heretic, *a Name given [to] all that are not Roman Catholics*
Heritage, *Inheritance*
Heresy, *Contrariety to t[he] Fundamentals of Religion*
Hexagon, *a Figure of six Si[des]*
History, *an Account of Thin[gs]*
Homicide, *Manslaughter*
Homily, *a Sermon*
Hospital, *an House for Sick*
Hugonots, *a Nickname gi[ven] to Protestants in France*
Humourist, *a whimsical Per[son]*
Hurricane, *a violent Stor[m]*
Hyacinth, *a Flower so ca[lled]*
Hypocrite, *a Dissembler*

J *and* I

Jácobites, *a Name given to the Friends of* James *the* 2d
Javelin, *a Half Pike*
I iom, *a Way of Speaking*
Idiot, *a Fool*
Jealousy, *Suspicion*
JEHOVAH, *the Sacred Name of God*
Jésuit, *a Popish Priest*
Jeweller, *a Dealer in Jewels*
Ignorance, *Want of Understanding*
Impeáchment, *Accusation*
I'mplements, *Tools*
Impóstor, *a Deceiver*
Imposthume, *a Swelling*
Imposture, *a Cheat*
Inchantment, *a Charm*
I'ncident, *happening by Chance*
Incisure, *a Cut or Gash*
Incitement, *Motive*
Inclosure, *a Place inclosed*
I'ncrement, *Improvement*
Indénture, *a Writing indented*
Indigo, *a Plant*
Indúcement, *a Motive*
Indulgence, *Fondness*
I'ndustry, *Diligence*
Infancy, *Childhood*
Infantry, *the Foot-Soldiers*
Inference, *a Conclusion drawn from any Thing*
Influence, *Power over*
Ingenúity, *Genius*
I'njury, *Wrong, Offence*
Innocence, *Harmlessness*
Inquíry, *a Search*
I'nstrument, *a Tool to Work with*
Insúrance, *a Security*
Intendant, *a Governor*
I'ntercourse, *Correspondence*
Interest, *Use, Money, Influence*
Interim, *in the mean while*
Interlude, *something done be-tween the Acts of a Play*
Intérment, *a Burial*
Interreign, *Space between the Reign of two Kings*
Intérstice, *Space between*
I'nterval, *a Pause or Distance*
Interview, *mutual Sight*
Intrúder, *he that intrudes upon another*
Inventer, *a Contriver*
I'rony, *a Kind of Derision*
Jubilee, *a Year of Rejoicing*
Judaism, *the Jews Religion*

K

Kidnapper, *a Manseller*
Kilderkin, 18 *Gallons*
Knavery, *deceitful Dealing*

L

Labyrinth, *an intricate Place*
Laity, *the common People*
Larceny, *Theft*
Lateran, *the Pope's Palace*
Latinist, *one skilled in Latin*
Latitude, *Breadth*
Lavender, *an Herb*
Leachery, *Lust*
Legacy, *left by Will*
Legion, *about* 5 *or* 6000
Lenity, *Mildness*
Leprosy, *a dry Scurf*
Lethargy, *Drowsiness*
Levity, *Lightness*
Libertine, *a loose Liver*
Liberty, *Freedom*
Library, *a Place for Books*
Lieuténant, *an Officer*
Lígaments, *Threads*
Liturgy, *a Form of Prayer*
Logarithms, *artificial Numbers*
Longitude, *Length*
Lottery, *a Game of Chance*
Loyalty, *Fidelity*
Lucifer, *the Devil*
Luxury, *Sensuality*

M

Mackarel, *a Fish well known*
Meánder, *a winding*

Mágiſtrate, *Juſtice of Peace*
Magnitude, *Greatneſs*
Mahomet, *the Turkiſh Impoſtor*
Maintenance, *a Support*
Malaga, *a Sort of Wine*
Manacles, *Fetters*
Mandámus, *a Writ*
Mánual, *a Pocket-Book*
Mariner, *a Seaman*
Marmalade, *a Sweetmeat*
Martyrdom, *the Death of a Martyr*
Maſquerāde, *Diſguiſe*
Máſſacre, *butcherly Slaughter*
Matricide, *Murder of a Mother*
Medicine, *a phyſical Remedy*
Medium, *Middle, mean State*
Melilot, *an Herb*
Melody, *Harmony*
Memory, *the Faculty of remembering*
Mendicant, *a beggarly Friar*
Menſtruum, *a diſſolving Liquor*
Merchandiſe, *Goods*
Merriment, *Mirth, Jollity*
Meſſenger, *one who goes on any Errand*
Metaphor, *a Figure in Rhetoric*
Meteor, *a Vapour*
Microſcope, *a magnifying Glaſs*
Millener, *a Seller of Ribbons*
Million, *ten hundred thouſand*
Minion, *a Favourite*
Miniſter, *a Preacher*
Miracle, *a Thing beyond Nature*
Miſcreant, *a Wretch*
Miſſion, *a ſending*
Mittimus, *a Warrant*
Mockery, *Banter*
Modeſty, *Baſhfulneſs*
Modicum, *a little Matter*
Moiety, *one Half*
Monarchy, *kingly Government*
Monaſtery, *a Place for Monks*
Mónitor, *an Adviſer*
Monument, *a Tomb or Statue*
Moraliſt, *one ſkilled in Morals*
Motion, *a changing of Place*
Moveables, *perſonal Goods*
Mountebank, *a Quack*
Mulberry, *a Fruit well known*
Multitude, *a Number of People*
Mummery, *a Maſking, Buffoonery*
Murderer, *one who kills another*
Muſéum, *a Study or Library*
Muſquetéer, *a Kind of Soldier*
Mútiny, *Sedition, Revolt*
Myriad, *the Number of* 10,000
Myſtery, *a Secret, or Buſineſs*

N

Narrative, *a Relation or Story*
Narrátor, *Relater of Things*
Nátion, *a People*
Nazarite, *one devoted to God*
Nicety, *Exactneſs*
Novátor, *a Changer or Uſurper*
Nóvelty, *Newneſs*
Nuncio, *the Pope's Ambaſſador*
Nunnery, *a Place for Nuns*
Nutriment, *Nouriſhment*

O

Obeliſk, *this Mark* (†)
Obloquy, *evil ſpeaking*
Obſequies, *Funeral Rites*
Obſérvance, *Reſpect*
Obſtacle, *Hindrance*
Occident, *the Weſt*
Ocean, *the Sea*
Octagon, *a Figure of* 8 *Sides*
Octávo, *eight Leaves in a Sheet*
Oculiſt, *one ſkilled in Eyes*
Officer, *one in Office*
Opium, *a ſleeping Potion*
Oppónent, *one who oppoſes*
Orator, *an eloquent Perſon*
Ordinance, *a Decree*
Organiſt, *a Player on an Organ*
Orient, *the Eaſt*
Orifice, *an opening, a Hole*

Origin, *the first Rise, Stock*
Ornament, *Beauty, Finery*
Ornature, *an Adorning*
Overture, *a Proposal*

P

Palisades, *small light Pales*
Pánnier, *a Wicker Basket*
Parable, *a Simile*
Paradise, *a Place of Pleasure*
Paradox, *a puzzling Assertion*
Paragraph, *a Division of a Book*
Paramour, *a Lover*
Parasite, *Flatterer*
Parentage, *Kindred*
Parity, *Equality*
Partáker, *who partakes*
Párticle, *a small Part of Matter*
Partisan, *a Favourite of a Party*
Párvity, *Littleness*
Pasturage, *Pasture*
Patriarch, *a chief Father*
Patricide, *Murderer of his Father*
Patriot, *a public Benefactor*
Patronage, *Protection*
Paucity, *Fewness, Brevity*
Peasantry, *the Country-People*
Pedagogue, *an Instructor*
Pedestal, *the Foot of a Pillar*
Pedigree, *Family or Descent*
Pelican, *a Bird*
Penalty *a Fine or Punishment*
Pendulum, *a hanging Weight*
Pension, *a Salary*
Pentecost, *Whitsunday*
Penury, *extreme Want*
Perfidy, *Treachery*
Period, *a full Stop or End*
Perjury, *false Swearing*
Perquisites, *extraordinary Profit*
Personage, *an honourable Person*
Perúsal, *a reading over*
Péstilence, *the Plague*
Peckerel, *a young Pike*
Pígeon, *a Bird well known*
Pinion, *the Wing or Feather*
Pinnacle, *the highest Top*
Pleurisy, *a Disease*
Poetry, *Verse*
Policy, *Craft*
Polity, *Government*
Polygon, *of many Corners*
Pomgránate, *a Fruit*
Pópery, *the Popish Religion*
Populace, *the common People*
Porphyry, *a fine Marble*
Portion, *a Lot or Share*
Portraíture, *the Picture of*
Pótentate, *a Sovereign Prince*
Potion, *a Medicine*
Poulterer, *one who sells Fowls*
Preámble, *the Introduction*
Précedent, *an Example*
Precéptor, *a Master or Tutor*
Précipice, *a steep Place*
Preference, *a preferring*
Prejúdice, *Damage, Injury*
Premium, *a Reward*
Presbyter, *a Lay-Elder*
Prescience, *Fore-Knowledge*
President, *a Ruler*
Principle, *the first Cause*
Privilege, *a great Advantage*
Privity, *Knowledge, Consent*
Probity, *Honesty*
Procédure, *a going on*
Pródigy, *beyond Nature*
Progeny, *Offspring*
Prophecy, *a Foretelling*
Propósal, *an Offer*
Prόselite, *one converted*
Prostitute, *a Whore*
Providence, *Foresight*
Proviso, *a Caution or Caveat*
Psalmody, *a Singing of Psalms*
Punishment, *Correction*
Purity, *unmixed Honesty*
Puritans, *a Nick-Name*
Purvéyor, *a Provider*
Py'ramid, *a tapering Figure*

Q

Quádrangle, *a Figure of four Sides*
Quadrature, *the squaring of any Thing*
Quakerism, *the Doctrine of Quakers*
Quality, *Condition, Nature*
Quandáry, *Doubt*
Quántity, *Bigness, Extent*
Quarantine, *forty Days*

R

Rampier, *a Bank of Earth*
Rarity, *a fine or scarce Thing*
Ratio, *Reason, Relation*
Ravishment, *Rapture, Rape*
Recítal, *a Rehearsal*
Réctangle, *a right Angle*
Rectitude, *Uprightness*
Rectory, *a spiritual Living*
Recúsants, *Roman Catholics*
Réference, *regard to*
Regency, *Government during the King's Minority*
Regicide, *a King-Killer*
Regimen, *Government, Rule*
Region, *a Country*
Register, *a Book of Records*
Reheársal, *Relation, Report*
Reluctance, *Unwillingness*
Rémedy, *Cure, Help*
Remíttance, *Return of Money*
Rencounter, *an Adventure*
Réndezvous, *a Meeting*
Renegade, *one who renounces his Religion*
Repartée, *a quick Reply*
Repéntance, *Sorrow*
Replevin, *a Writ so called*
Reprisals, *a taking again*
Republic, *a Commonwealth*
Requital, *a Reward*
Resemblance, *a Likeness*
Resentment, *Displeasure*
Résidence, *Place of Abode*
Residue, *Remainder*
Resisting, *a withstanding*
Respondent, *he who answers*
Rétinue, *Attendants*
Retirement, *Privacy*
Retrenchment, *a cutting away*
Révenue, *yearly Profit*
Revisal, *a second Examination*
Rhápsody, *a confused Collection*
Rhetorick, *the Art of Speaking*
Rheumatism, *a Disease*
Ribaldry, *mean Discourse*
Ritual, *a Book of Rites*
Royalty, *Kingship*
Rudiments, *the first Principles*
Ruffian, *a desperate Villain*
Runnagate, *a Fugitive*

S

Sacrament, *an holy Sign*
Sacrilege, *Church-Robbing*
Sadducees, *a People that denied the Being of Angels*
Salary, *stated Hire*
Saltpétre, *a Kind of Mineral*
Sánction, *a Decree*
Sanctity, *Holiness*
Sanhedrim, *the supreme Council of the Jews*
Sanity, *Health, Soundness*
Sapience, *Prudence*
Sardónix, *a precious Stone*
Sáturday, *the seventh Day*
Satyrist, *a Writer of Satyrs*
Saxifrage, *an Herb*
Scaramouch, *a Posture-Master*
Scavenger, *Dirt-Gatherer*
Schismatic, *one guilty of unlawful Separation*
Scrivener, *a Writer*
Scrutiny, *Search*
Scullion, *a Kitchen-Wench*
Secrecy, *Privacy*
Sectary, *one of any Sect*
Section, *a Division*
Sentiment, *Opinion*
Sepulchre, *a Grave*
Serenáde, *Night-Music*

Sérgeant, *an Officer*
Series, *Order, Course*
Servitor, *a Waiter*
Servitude, *Slavery*
Session, *a Meeting of Council*
Settlement, *a settled Revenue*
Signature, *a Sign or Mark*
Syllabub, *Milk and Wine*
Simony, *the buying and selling of Church-Livings*
Skeleton, *the Bones of a human Body put together in due Order*
Solitude, *Retirement*
Sonnettéer, *a small Poet*
Sophister, *a cavilling Disputer*
Sorcery, *Witchcraft*
Sovereign, *a Prince*
Species, *a Kind or Sort*
Specimen, *an Example*
Spectátor, *a Looker on*
Spéctacle, *a public Sight*
Speculum, *a Looking-Glass*
Station, *our Place or Calling*
Strangury, *a Disease*
Strappádo, *a Punishment*
Stratagem, *a subtle Invention*
Suavity, *Pleasantness*
Subsidy, *a Tax or Tribute*
Subterfuge, *Evasion, Shift*
Suicide, *Self-Murder*
Sullenness, *Stubbornness*
Summary, *an Abridgement*
Supplement, *an Addition*
Suppósal, *Imagination*
Súrplus, *over and above*
Surgery, *Practice of a Surgeon*
Surrogate, *a Deputy*
Survéyor, *a Measurer of Land*
Survivor, *longest Liver*
Sy'cophant, *a Flatterer*
Symmetry, *Proportion*
Symphony, *Harmony*
Synagogue, *a Place of Worship*
Synópsis, *a brief View*

T

Táffety, *a Sort of foreign Silk*
Tápestry, *a fine Manufacture for Hangings*
Telescope, *a Glass to view distant Objects*
Temperance, *Moderation*
Tendency, *Drift, Course*
Tenement, *a Dwelling-House*
Terrier, *a Hunting-Dog*
Testament, *a Will*
Testátor, *one who makes a Will*
Théatre, *a Playhouse*
Tobácco, *an Indian Weed*
Trágedy, *a mournful Play*
Treasury, *a Place for Treasure*
Triangle, *a Figure of three Angles*
Tribúnal, *a Judgement-Seat*
Trinity, *the Godhead*
Truncheon, *a Sort of Staff*
Turmeric, *an Indian Herb*
Turpentine, *a Sort of Oil*
Turpitude, *Filthiness*
Tympany, *a hard Swelling*
Tyranny, *cruel Government*

V

Vacancy, *an empty Space*
Vacuum, *a Space void of Bodies*
Vagabond, *an idle Fellow*
Valentine, *a Romish Festival*
Vanity, *Folly, Unprofitableness*
Variance, *Difference*
Vassalage, *Subjection*
Vatican, *a Library at Rome*
Vehicle, *a Carriage*
Venery, *Lustfulness*
Venison, *the Flesh of a Buck*
Ventricle, *the Stomach*
Verdigris, *Rust of Brass*
Verity, *Truth*
Version, *a Translation*
Vertigo, *a Giddiness*
Vestiges, *Traces, Footsteps*

Vícarage, *the Benefice of a Vicar*
Victuals, *Food*
Vigilance, *Watchfulness*
Villager, *Inhabitant of a Village*
Vintager, *a Manager of Grapes*
Violet, *a Flower*
Virágo, *a stout man-like Woman*
Vision, *Sight, Revelation*
Umbrélla, *a Sort of Screen*
U'nion, *Agreement*
Unity, *Union*
Universe, *the whole World*
Volunteér, *one who serves willingly*
Vótary, *one who has devoted himself*
Votaress, *a Female Votary*
Uphólder, *an Undertaker*
U'rinal, *a Glass for Urine*
Usurer, *one who lends for Gain*
Uténsil, *an Instrument or Tool*
U'tterance, *Speech*
Volcáno, *a burning Mountain*

W

Wággoner, *a Waggon-Driver*
Wantonness, *Waggishness*
Wapentake, *a Division of a County*
Warrener, *a Keeper of a Warren*
Weariness, *Tiresomeness*
Wednesday, *the fourth Day*
Westminster, *a City*
Whitsunday, *the seventh day after Easter*
Widower, *one who has buried his Wife*
Wilderness, *a wild Place*
Wretchedness, *Miserableness*

Y

Yeomanry, *Body of Yeomen*
Yesterday, *the Day last past*

Z

Zabulon, *a Dwelling-Place*
Zodiac, *a Circle in the Heavens*

TABLE V.

Nouns Adjective *of three Syllables, accented and explained.*

Those Words of three Syllables, that you cannot find in this Table, look for in Table IV. and VI.

ABórtive, *untimely*
A'bsolute, *unlimited*
Abstérgent, *cleansing*
A'bstinent, *abstemious*
Abúsive, *apt to abuse*
Abundant, *abounding*
Accordant, *agreeing*
A'ccurate, *exact, curious*
Affable, *courteous*
Affróntive, *abusive*
Alamóde, *fashionable*
A'liquant, *uneven*
Altérnate, *by Turns*
A'mbient, *encompassing*
Amorous, *apt to fall in Love*
Antient, *old*
Annual, *yearly*
Anxious, *over-thoughtful*
Appárent, *manifest, plain*
Applauding, *commending*
A'pposite, *fit*
Aqueous, *waterish*
Arrogant, *proud, assuming*
Astringent, *binding*
Attentive, *heedful*
Authentic, *of good Authority*
Autumnal, *belonging to Autumn*

B

Bárbarous, *cruel*

Benúmbed, *deprived of Feeling*
Beſieged, *encompaſſed*
Beſtial, *beaſtly*
Boiſterous, *unruly, ſtormy*

C

Capital, *great, chief*
Caſual, *by Chance*
Catholic, *univerſal*
Circular, *round*
Circumſpéct, *watchful, wiſe*
Clámorous, *noiſy, impertinent*
Coéqual, *equal to another*
Cómpetent, *fit, convenient*
Comical, *pleaſant, witty*
Complaiſant, *obliging, civil*
Conceited, *proud, affected*
Concluſive, *ending*
Conduſive, *profitable, helpful*
Cóngruous, *convenient, proper*
Conjugal, *matrimonial*
Conſiſtent, *agreeable to*
Cóntinent, *chaſte*
Contingent, *that which may be*
Converſant, *familiar*
Cópious, *full, abounding*
Corporal, *bodily, groſs*
Corróſive, *fretting, gnawing*
Crédible, *worthy of Credit*
Credulous, *apt to believe*
Critical, *of nice Judgement*
Cubical, *belonging to a Cube*
Culpable, *blameworthy*
Cumberſome, *troubleſome*
Curſory, *haſty, ſhort*

D

Debonáir, *courteous, ſprightly*
Décimal, *belonging to Ten*
Deciſive, *deciding, determining*
Defective, *wanting, imperfect*
Definite, *limitted*
Delicate, *dainty, neat*
Depéndent, *depending,*
Deſolate, *uninhabited, lon-ſome*
Deſperate, *furious, dangerous*
Deſponding, *deſpairing*
Deſpótic, *arbitrary*
Déſtitute, *forſaken*
Dexterous, *cunning, ſkilful*
Diffident, *doubtful*
Diffúſive, *ſpreading*
Diſcordant, *diſagreeing*
Diſſolute, *looſe, wanton*
Diſſonant, *untunable, jarring*
Diſſúaſive, *apt to diſſuade*
Diurnal, *daily,*
Docible, *teachable*
Dogmátic, *poſitive*
Dólorous, *ſorrowful*
Doméſtic, *belonging to Home*
Drópſical, *ſubject to the Dropſy*
Dubious, *doubtful*
Duplicate, *double*
Durable, *laſting*

E

Eaſterly, *towards the Eaſt*
Eccéntric, *not having the ſame Centre*
E'dible, *eatable*
Efféctive, *which brings to paſs*
Emboſſed, *raiſed with Knobs*
Emergent, *ſudden, accidental*
E'minent, *high, renowned*
Emúlgent, *ſtroking*
Enormous, *out of Rule, heinous*
Erratic, *wandering*
Eternal, *of infinite Duration*
Evaſive, *crafty, deceitful*
E'vident, *clear, plain*
Exálted, *lifted up, excellent*
E'xcellent, *choice, valuable*
Exceſſive, *beyond due Bounds*
Exempted, *priviledged*
Exotic, *outlandiſh*
Expenſive, *chargeable, coſtly*
Explicit, *clear, plain*
E'xquiſite, *exact, perfect*
Exténſive, *wide*
External, *outward*

Extrinsic, *on the Outside*

F

Fábulous, *feigned*
Factious, *seditious*
Fallible, *that may err*
Fantástick, *whimsical*
Feásible, *what is likely to be*
Feculent, *full of Dregs*
Federal, *belonging to Covenant*
Feminine, *of the Female Kind*
Feverish, *tending to a Fever*
Filial, *belonging to a Son*
Finical, *affected, foppish, fine*
Flatulent, *windy*
Flexible, *easy to bend, pliant*
Flustered, *half drunk*
Forcible, *strong, violent*
Fortunate, *lucky, successful*
Frangible *what may be broken*
Fratérnal, *brotherly*
Fraúdulent, *crafty, deceitful*
Frivolous, *of no Account, silly*
Frolicksome, *full of Mirth*
Fulminant, *thundering*
Furious, *mad, fierce*

G

Garrulous, *full of Talk*
Generous, *free, bountiful*
Genial, *joyful, pertaining to Marriage*
Genuine, *natural*
Gigántic, *Giant-like*
Glóbular, *round as a Globe*
Glorious, *full of Glory*
Glutinous, *clammy*
Gluttonous, *greedy, devouring*
Gorgeous, *costly*
Gracious, *full of Grace*
Gradual, *by Degrees*

H

Hallowed, *made holy*
Hazardous, *dangerous*
Heróic, *valiant*
Hídeous, *frightful*
Horrible, *ghastly*
Húmorous, *full of odd Conceits*
Hydrópic, *dropsical*

I and J.

Ignoble, *base*
Illegal, *contrary to Law*
Immatúre, *not come to Perfection*
Immérged, *plunged into*
Imminent, *ready to come upon us*
Immódest, *wanton, rude*
Immoral, *profane*
Immortal, *everlasting*
Impendent, *hanging over Head*
Imperfect, *unfinished*
I'mpious, *ungodly*
Implícit, *tacitly understood*
Important, *of great Concern*
Improper, *inconvenient, unfit*
Imprudent, *unwise*
I'mpudent, *shameless*
Incentive, *stirring up*
Incessant, *without ceasing*
Inclusive, *comprehending*
Incomplete, *imperfect*
Incompact, *not close fastened together*
Incónstant, *uncertain*
Incorréct, *faulty, not correct*
Incorrupt, *untainted*
Increate, *not created*
Indécent, *unbecoming*
Indented, *notched*
I'ndigent, *needy, poor*
Indiréct, *unfair, unhandsome*
Indiscreet, *unwise*
I'ndolent, *lazy, careless*
Infamous, *scandalous*
Inférnal, *hellish*
Infertile, *barren, unfruitful*
I'nfinite, *without End*
Infused, *soaked or steeped*
Inherent, *abiding*
Inhuman, *barbarous*

I'nnocent, *not guilty*
Insecúre, *not safe*
Insípid, *tasteless, flat*
I'nsolent, *saucy, proud*
Intérnal, *inward*
Intestate, *dying without a Will*
I'ntimate, *familiar*
Intrépid, *fearless, undaunted*
Intrinsic, *inward, real*
Invalid, *not good in Law*
Invective, *railing, reproachful*
Jócular, *pleasant, merry*
Jovial, *merry*
Itálick, *belonging to Italy*
Júvenile, *youthful*

L

Laboursome, *slavish*
Lacónic, *brief*
Lácteal, *milky*
Latral, *sideways*
Laudable, *commendable*
Laxative, *loosening*
Legible, *easy to be read*
Lenitive, *asswaging, healing*
Limited, *bounded*
Lineal, *belonging to a Line*
Literal, *according to the Letter*
Logical, *belonging to Logic*
Lubricous, *slippery, uncertain*
Lucrative, *gainful*
Luminous, *full of Light*
Lunatic. *distracted*
Luscious, *over sweet*

M

Majéstic, *noble, stately*
Malignant, *hurtful*
Mánifest, *clear, evident*
Marginal, *belonging to the Margin*
Maritime, *belonging to the Sea*
Martial, *warlike, valiant*
Máſculine, *manly*
Matérnal, *motherly*
Menial, *domestic*
Menstrual, *monthly*
Metálline, *of the Nature of Metal*
Mílitant, *fighting*
Mimical, *apish*
Mineral, *belonging to Mines*
Moderate, *temperate, sober*
Moméntous, *of Weight*
Morbific, *causing Diseases*
Móveable, *what may be moved*
Mountainous, *full of Mountains*
Multiform, *of many Shapes*
Musical, *belonging to Music*
Mutable, *subject to change*
Mutinous, *seditious*
Mutual, *alike on both Sides*
Mystical, *belonging to Mystery*

N

Natural, *easy, free, unaffected*
Nauseous, *loathsome*
Nebulous, *cloudy*
Negative, *denying*
Negligent, *careless*
Neighbourly, *friendly*
Niggardly, *covetous*
Noctúrnal *nightly*
Nóxious, *hurtful*
Numeral, *belonging to Number*
Numerous, *great in Number*
Nuptial, *pertaining to Marriage*

O

Obdurate, *hardened, obstinate*
Oblíging, *civil, courteous*
O'bstinate, *stubborn*
Obsolete, *out of Date*
Obvious, *clear, plain*
Ocular, *belonging to the Eyes*
Odious, *hateful*
Odorous, *sweet smelling*
Offénsive, *displeasing*
O'minous, *ill-boding*
Operóse, *laborious*
Opportune, *convenient*
O'pposite, *over against*
Opulent, *wealthy*
Orderly, *regular*
Orthodox, *sound in Faith*
Overplus, *over and above*

P

Pací c, *peaceable*
Pálpable, *manifest, clear*
Parallel, *equal to*
Paréntal, *belonging to Parents*
Pártial, *biassed by Party*
Passable, *that may be passed*
Pastoral, *belonging to a Shepherd*
Patérnal, *fatherly*
Pathetic, *moving the Passions*
Pátible, *sufferable*
Patient, *enduring*
Pectoral, *belonging to the Breast*
Pellúcid, *clear, bright*
Pénitent, *sorrowful*
Perilous, *dangerous*
Permanent, *lasting*
Perpléxed, *confounded*
Personal, *belonging to a Person*
Persuasive, *apt to persuade*
Pertinent, *fit for the Purpose*
Pervious, *easy to be passed*
Petulant, *saucy*
Physical, *belonging to Physic*
Piteous, *sad, grievous*
Plausible, *seemingly fair*
Plenary, *full, compleat*
Plenteous, *plentiful*
Popular, *beloved by the People*
Portable, *that may be carried*
Positive, *dogmatical*
Possible, *that may be done*
Posthumous, *after Death*
Potable, *drinkable*
Practical, *belonging to Practice*
Pragmátic, *over busy, saucy*
Precedent, *foregoing*
Preceptive, *belonging to Precept*
Prévalent, *powerful*
Previous, *going before*
Primary, *principal*
Prímitive, *ancient*
Probable, *like to be done*
Prodigal, *lavish, vain-glorious*
Projécted, *contrived*
Prolific, *apt to breed, fruitful*
Próminent, *jutting out*
Prosperous, *fortunate*
Puerile, *childish*
Puissant, *powerful*
Púnctual, *nice, exact*
Pursúant, *according to*

Q

Quadratic, *four-square*
Quádruped, *four-footed*
Quadruple, *four-fold*
Quarrelsome, *apt to quarrel*
Querulous, *apt to complain*
Quiéscent, *at rest*
Quintuple, *five-fold*

R

Radiant, *bright, shining*
Radical, *belonging to the Root*
Recúmbent, *in a lying Postur*
Redundant, *abounding*
Refracted, *broken again*
Refulgent, *shining, bright*
Régular, *according to Rule*
Relative, *having Relation to*
Renéwed, *began afresh*
Renowned, *famous*
Réprobate, *cast off utterly*
Repúgnant, *contrary to*
Réquisite, *necessary*
Resolute, *bold*
Respléndent, *shining*
Rétrograde, *going backward*
Reverend, *worthy of Honour*
Revérsed, *turned upside down*
Righteous, *upright, just*
Riotous, *disorderly*
Romántic, *idle, fabulous*

S

Sabbatic, *belonging to Sabbath*
Sánative, *healing*
Saturnine, *melancholy*

Savoury, *that relishes well*
Scandalous, *disgraceful*
Scholástic, *belonging to a School*
Scorbutic, *troubled with the Scurvy*
Scrúpulous, *nice, precise*
Scurrilous, *scandalous*
Secular, *temporal, worldly*
Seizable, *that may be seized*
Seminal, *belonging to Seed*
Sensible, *perceptible, witty*
Sensitive, *that has Sense*
Sensual, *given to Pleasure*
Serious, *sober, grave*
Serpentine, *winding*
Singular, *particular*
Specious, *fair in Appearance*
Spermatic, *full of Seed*
Sphérical, *round*
Splenetic, *full of Spleen*
Spurious, *counterfeit, false*
Strenuous, *active, vigorous*
Submissive, *humble*
Successful, *fortunate*
Successive, *which follows*
Súmptuous, *rich, costly*
Superfine, *very fine*
Suspénded, *put off*

T

Témporal, *belonging to Time*
Tenable, *that may be held*
Tenebrous, *full of Darkness*
Terrible, *dreadful*
Timorous, *fearful*
Titular, *that bears a Title*
Towardly, *obedient*
Tractable, *easily managed*
Traiterous, *Traitor-like*
Transcéndant, *excellent*
Transient, *passing away*
Transpárent, *bright, clear*
Tréacherous, *perfidious*
Treméndous, *dreadful*
Trípartite, *divided in 3 Parts*
Triplicate, *triple or three-fold*
Trivial, *of small Concern*
Turbulent, *boisterous, disturbing*
Typical, *belonging to a Figure*
Tyrannous, *Tyrant-like*

V and U

Valiant, *stout, brave*
Various, *changeable*
Vehement, *earnest*
Vendible, *saleable*
Venomous, *poisonous*
Venial, *pardonable*
Venturesome, *bold, hardy*
Vertical, *over Head*
Vicious, *wicked, lewd*
Vigorous, *lively, strong*
Villainous, *base, wicked*
Vincible, *that may be overcome*
Vindíctive, *revengeful*
Violent, *boisterous, high*
Viperous, *of the Viper-Kind*
Virtuous, *endowed with Virtue*
Virulent, *of venomous Quality*
Visible, *that may be seen*
Visual, *belonging to the Sight*
Ulcerous, *full of Sores*
Ultimate, *final, utmost*
Unéqual, *not equal*
U'niform, *regular, even*
Unweildy, *heavy, unactive*
Vólatile, *airy, light*
Voluble, *quick of Speech*
Urinous, *belonging to Urine*

W

Whimsical, *Full of Fancies*
Withered, *dried, faded*
Wonderful, *surprising*

TABLE VI.

Verbs *of three Syllables, accented and explained.*

N. B. *Those Words of three Syllables that cannot be found here, look for in the two last Tables.*

A

ABándon, *to forsake*
A'bdicate, *to renounce*
Abólish, *to destroy*
A'brogate, *to make void*
Accoûtre, *to dress, to trim*
Acquiésce, *to comply with*
A'ctuate, *to move, to quicken*
Aggrandíze, *to make great*
A'gitate, *to put in Motion*
Antedate, *to date before Time*
Antiquate, *to make void*
Appertaín, *to belong to*
A'rbitrate *to determine*
Ascertaín *to establish, to assure*

B

Beleáguer, *to besiege*

C

Cálculate, *to reckon up*
Celebrate, *to keep a Feast*
Certify, *to give Notice*
Circumcíse, *to cut off the Fore-Skin*
Circumscribe, *to limit*
Circumvent, *to deceive*
Civilize, *to make courteous*
Clárify, *to make clear*
Compénsate, *to make Amends*
Comprehénd, *to contain*
Condescend, *to comply with*
Cónsecrate, *to dedicate*
Constitute, *to appoint*
Consúmmate, *to perfect*
Contemplate, *to meditate*
Continue, *to abide, to last*
Contribute, *to give something*
Controvért, *to dispute*
Correspond, *to write to one another*
Coúnterfeit, *to imitate*

D

Decipher, *to unfold*
Décorate, *to adorn*
Deflówer, *to ravish*
Demerit, *to deserve Ill*
Demolish, *to pull down*
Demonstrate, *to shew plainly*
Deposit, *to trust with another*
Déprecate, *to pray against*
Derogate, *to detract from, disparage*
Dignify, *to advance, to honour*
Disabuse, *to undeceive*
Disagree, *to differ*
Disallow, *not to allow*
Disannul, *to make void*
Disapprove, *to blame*
Discompose, *to trouble*
Disembark, *to go out of the Ship*
Disengage, *to get off*
Disesteem, *not to esteem*
Dishónour, *to disgrace*
Dislocate, *to put out of Joint*
Disoblíge, *to displease*
Dispárage, *to speak ill of*
Dispeople, *to unpeople*
Dispirit, *to discourage*
Dispossés, *to deprive*
Disquiet, *to trouble*
Disregárd, *to slight*
Disrélish, *to dislike*
Díssipate, *to disperse, or scatter*
Distinguish, *to discern between*
Distribute, *to divide or share*
Disuníte, *to separate*
Dógmatize, *to assert positively*

E

E'ducate, *to nourish, to instruct*
Elevate, *to lift up*
Embárrass, *to clog, to hinder*
Embellish, *to beautify*

Enámel *to vary with Spots*
Encircle *to encompass*
Encounter, *to fight with*
Encumber, *to perplex*
Enervate, *to weaken*
Enfeeble, *to make weak*
Engender, *to beget, to breed*
Enliven, *to make brisk or lively*
Entangle, *to ensnare*
Entertain, *to receive kindly*
Envénom, *to infect with Poison*
Environ, *to enclose*
Establish, *to settle*
E'xecute, *to put to Death*
Exhíbit, *to produce, or shew*
E'xpedite, *to hasten*
Expiate, *to atone for*
Explicate, *to unfold, to explain*
Extínguish, *to put out*
E'xtricate, *to disentangle*
Exúndate, *to overflow*

F

Fálsify, *to counterfeit*
Fascinate, *to bewitch*
Fluctuate, *to waver in Opinion*
Fortify, *to fence, to make strong*

G

Generate, *to beget*
Gratify, *to requite*

H

Hesitate, *to doubt*

I

Idolize, *to worship, to adore*
Illústrate, *to explain*
Imagine, *to fancy*
I'mitate, *to do the like*
Importúne, *to request*
Imprégnate, *to make fruitful*
Imprison, *to put in Prison*
Incarnate, *to clothe with Flesh*
Incommóde, *to prejudice*
Incúlcate, *to advise often*
Incumber, *to clog; to hinder*
Incurvate *to bow or bend*
Indicate, *to declare* [illegible]
Indispóse, *to make unfit*
Ingénder, *to beget, to produce*
Inhabit, *to dwell in*
I'nnovate, *to make new*
Instigate, *to set on, to provoke*
Institute, *to appoint, to ordain*
Intercéde, *to intreat for*
Intercept, *to prevent*
Interfere, *to clash with*
Interject, *to cast between*
Intermix, *to mix with*
Interpose, *to intermeddle*
Intérpret, *to explain*
Interrúpt, *to hinder, to stop*
Intersect, *to cut in two*
Intersperse, *to scatter between*
Intervene, *to come between*
I'ntimate, *to shew*
Intitle *to give Right to*
Introdúce, *to bring in*
Invéigle, *to allure, to entice*
Inviron, *to encompass round.*
I'nvocate, *to call upon*
Irritate, *to provoke, to stir up*
Justify, *to clear one's self*

L

Lacerate, *to tear in Pieces*
Levigate, *to make plain*

M

Macerate, *to make lean*
Magnify, *to enlarge*
Manacle, *to bind, or fetter*
Mediate, *to intercede*
Medicate, *to heal, to cure*
Meditate, *to think upon*
Mention, *to take Notice of*
Methodize, *to put in Order*
Miscárry, *not to succeed*
Misconstrue, *to interpret amiss*
Mítigate, *to pacify, to ease*
Modify, *to shape, to qualify*
Mollify, *to make soft*
Mortify, *to grow dead*
Multiply, *to increase*

N

Nauseate, *to loath, to abhor*

Nóminate, *to appoint*
Notify, *to make known*
Nullify, *to make void*
Numerate, *to count or number*

O

Obligate, *to bind or oblige*
Occupy, *to possess, or use*
Operate, *to work*

P

Palliate, *to disguise, or cover*
Paraphrase, *to explain*
Penetrate, *to drive into*
Perforate, *to pierce through*
Perpetrate, *to commit*
Persevére, *to continue stedfast*
Pérsonate, *to represent a Person*
Petrify, *to turn into Stone*
Pinion, *to pin, or bind fast*
Pre-exist, *to be before-hand*
Prohíbit, *to forbid*
Promulgate, *to make public*
Próstitute, *to expose*
Putrify, *to corrupt*

Q

Qualify, *to make fit*

R

Radicate, *to take Root*
Rarify, *to make thin*
Ratify, *to confirm*
Re-admít, *to receive again*
Re-assign, *to make over again*
Recognize, *to take Knowledge of*
Recollect, *to call to Mind*
Recommend, *to commit to, or speak well of*
Recreate, *to divert*
Réctify, *to correct, to amend*
Redoúble, *to double again*
Régulate, *to set in Order*
Reimbárk *to take Shipping again*
Reimburse, *to repay*
Reinforce, *to strengthen*
Remónstrate, *to shew by Reason*
Repossés, *to possess again*
Represent, *to make appear*
Reprimand, *to rebuke*
Rúminate, *to ponder in Mind*

S

Salivate, *to flux by Spitting*
Separate, *to part or divide*
Sequéster, *to put aside*
Signalíze, *to distinguish*
Solemnize, *to celebrate*
Spécify, *to mention expresly*
Speculate, *to contemplate*
Stigmatize, *to disgrace*
Stipulate, *to covenant*
Stupify, *to make dull*
Subjugate, *to subdue*
Substitute, *to put in the Room of another*
Suffocate, *to stifle or choke*
Superádd, *to add over and above*
Superscribe, *to write over*
Supersede, *to suspend*
Supervise, *to oversee*
Surrénder, *to yield up*
Súrrogate, *to depute, to substitute*
Sympathize, *to suffer with*

T

Tantalize, *to mock, to baulk*
Terminate, *to limit, to bound*
Tolerate, *to suffer, to bear with*
Trans'figure, *to change in Shape*

V and U

Vérify, *to prove, to make good*
Versify, *to make Verses*
Vilify, *to debáse*
Vindicate, *to defend, to justify*
Violate, *to break, to transgress.*
Vitiate, *to corrupt, to deprave*
Undermíne, *to dig under*

TABLE VII.

Nouns Substantive, *of four Syllables, accented and explained.*

A

ABintéstate, *an Heir to one dying without Will*
Abólishment, *a destroying*
Abortion, *Miscarriage*
Accessary, *a Helper, or Adviser*
Accómplishment, *a fulfilling*
A'ccurateness, *Exactness*
Acídity, *Sharpness*
Acknowledgement, *Confession*
A'crimony, *Tartness.*
Addition, *an adding*
Admission, *Entrance upon*
Adoléscence, *Youthfulness*
Adóption, *an adopting*
Adversity, *Affliction.*
Advertency, *Carefulness*
Advertisement, *Intelligence*
Affidavit, *Witness upon Oath*
Affinity, *Relation*
Alabáster, *a Sort of Marble.*
Alácrity, *Chearfulness*
Allegiance, *Obedience*
A'llegory, *a Figure in Rhetoric*
Allúsion, *a Hint, an Implication.*
Ambition, *a Thirst after Greatness.*
Analysis, *Resolution, an Unfolding*
Anathema, *a solemn Curse*
Anatomy, *Dissection*
Annuity, *a yearly Rent*
Antagonist, *an Adversary*
Antipathy, *natural Aversion*
Antiquity, *Oldness*
Anxiety, *Trouble of Mind*
Apology, *an Excuse*
Apostacy, *a falling from Religion*
Apostrophe, *a Mark or Comma*
Architecture, *Art of Building*
Arithmetic, *Science of Numbers*
Artillery, *great Guns*
Ascénsion, *an Ascending*
Asperity, *Roughness*
Aspersion, *a Slander*
Astrology, *Prediction from the Stars*
Astronomy, *Knowledge of the Heavenly Bodies*
Aúditory, *an Assembly of Hearers*
Authórity, *Rule or Power*

B

Barbarians, *barbarous People*
Barometer, *a Weather-Glass*
Battalion, *a large Body of Men*
Benefactor, *who bestows a Benefit*
Benéficence, *Kindness*
Benevolence, *Good-Will*
Benignity, *Goodness*
Bisection, *the cutting in two*
Bréviary, *a Mass-Book*
Británnia, *Great-Britain*
Brutality, *Beastliness*
Búrgomaster, *a Magistrate*

C

Calámity, *Misfortune*
Calidity, *Heat*
Captivity, *Slavery*
Carnality, *Fleshliness*
Carnation, *a Flower*
Cásualty, *Chance*
Celérity, *Swiftness*
Célibacy, *single Life*
Centúrion, *Captain of Soldiers*
Céremony, *Formality.*
Certificate, *a written Testimony*
Cessation, *a Ceasing*
Chronology, *History of Time*
Circumference, *the Circuit*
Citation, *a Summons or Quoting*
Civility, *Courtesy*

Cóaction, *Compulsion*
Coadjútor, *a Fellow-Helper*
Coalescence, *a growing together*
Cognítion, *a judging*
Coherency, *Agreement*
Cohesion, *a sticking together*
Coition, *carnal Copulation*
Collation, *an Entertainment*
Collection, *a gathering*
Collegiate, *a Fellow-Student*
Collision, *a dashing of Bodies*
Collusion, *Deceit*
Combustion, *an Uproar*
Comedian, *a Stage-Player*
Cómmentary, *an Interpretation*
Commissary, *a Church-Officer*
Commíssion, *a Trust*
Commodity, *Goods*
Commonálty, *common People*
Commótion, *a Disturbance*
Community, *a Society*
Compendium, *an Abridgment*
Cómpetency, *Sufficiency*
Compláceney, *Civility*
Complexion, *Colour of the Face*
Completion, *a fulfilling*
Compression, *a pressing together*
Compulsion, *Constraint*
Compunction, *Remorse*
Concavity, *Inside Hollowness*
Conception, *a conceiving*
Concession, *a granting*
Concinnity, *Aptness*
Conclusion, *the End*
Concoction, *Digestion*
Concupiscence, *Lust, Desire*
Condénsity, *Thickness*
Conformity, *Compliance*
Congruity, *Agreeableness*
Conjunction, *Union with*
Connection, *Relation to*
Consectary, *a Consequence*
Conservátor, *a Keeper*
Consistory, *a Spiritual Court*
Contágion, *Infection*
Contention, *Strife*
Contingency, *an Accident*
Contraction, *a drawing together*
Contrition, *unfeigned Sorrow*
Cóntumacy, *Stubbornness*
Contumely, *Reproach*
Contúsion, *a Bruise*
Convention, *an Assembly*
Convexity, *Outside Roundness*
Corollary, *a Consequence*
Córpulency, *Grossness of Body*
Corrósion, *a Gnawing*
Corruption, *Rottenness*
Credentials, *Letters of Credit*
Credulity, *Readiness to believe*

D

Damnation, *the Punishment of Hell Torments*
Debauchery, *Lewdness*
Deception, *a deceiving*
Decision, *a determining*
Declension, *a decaying*
Declivity, *Steepness*
Decoction, *a Seething*
Decursion, *a running down*
Decussion, *a shaking down*
Deduction, *a taking from*
Defluction, *a flowing down*
Deformity, *Ugliness*
Dejection, *a casting down*
Délicacy, *Niceness, Tenderness*
Demócracy, *Government by the People*
Demoniac, *one possessed by the Devil*
Depression, *a pressing down*
Derision, *a mocking*
Descension, *a descending*
Desertion, *a forsaking*
Desperádo, *a desperate Fellow*
Despóndency, *a despairing*
Detrusion, *a thrusting down*
Dexterity, *Readiness, Skill*
Diagonal, *a slant Line*

Digéstion, *Concoction*
Dimension, *the just Measure*
Directory, *that which directs*
Disagréement, *Discord*
Discómfiture *Overthrow*
Discretion, *Wisdom*
Discussion, *an Examinai on*
Disjunction, *a disjoining*
Disloyalty, *Unfaithfulness*
Dismission, *a sending away*
Dispansion, *a spreading abroad*
Disparity, *Unlikeness*
Dispersion, *a spreading, &c.*
Dissension, *Strife*
Dissuasion, *a persuading against*
Disunion, *Division*
Diversity, *Variety*
Docility, *Teachableness*
Donation, *a Grant*
Doxology, *a divine Hymn*
Duration, *Continuance*

E

Ebriety, *Drunkenness*
Edition, *Publication of a Book*
E'fficacy, *Force, Virtue*
Effigies, *Image, Likeness*
Effúsion, *a pouring out*
Emergency, *Casualty*
E'minency, *Excellency*
Emissary, *a Spy*
Emótion, *a Moving*
Empyre'um, *the highest Heaven*
Encomium, *Commendation*
Enormity, *Heinousness*
Enthusiast, *one who fancies himself inspired*
E'picurism, *Gluttony*
Epíphany *the 12th Day after* Christmas
Epitome, *a short Account*
Equality, *Likeness*
Equation, *a making equal*
Erection, *a raising upright*
Eruption, *a breaking out*
Escútcheon, *a Coat of Arms*
Evasion, *a Shift or Escape*
Eviction, *a Convincing*
Exaction, *an unjust Demand*
E'xcellency, *a Title of Honour*
Exclúsion, *a shutting out*
Excursion, *a Ramble*
Executor, *one who executes a Person's Will*
Exemption, *a Privilege*
E'xigency, *Need*
Expánsion, *a spreading abroad*
Extension, *a stretching out*
Extinction, *a putting out*
Extortion, *unlawful Gain*
Extraction, *a drawing out*
Extrusion, *a driving out*

F

Facility, *Easiness*
Fébruary, *the second Month*
Fecúndity, *Fruitfulness*
Ferosity, *Fierceness*
Fertility, *Plentifulness*
Fidelity, *Faithfulness*
Fixation, *a fixing*
Flátulency, *Windiness*
Fluídity, *a flowing*
Formality, *Ceremony*
Formation, *a fashioning*
Foundation, *the lowest Part*
Fragility, *Brittleness*
Fraternity, *Brotherhood*
Fraúdulency, *Deceitfulness*
Frigídity, *Coldness, Impotency*
Frugality, *Thriftiness*
Fruition, *Enjoyment*
Frustration, *a disappointing*
Fumidity, *Smoakiness*
Furacity, *Thievishness*
Futurity, *the Time to come*

G

Garrulity, *Talkativeness*
Gelidity, *Coldness*
Gentility, *good Breeding*
Geography, *a Description of the Earth*

Geómetry, *a Science, the measuring of Lines and Figures*
Gibbosity, *a bunching out*
Gilliflower, *a July Flower*
Gladiátor, *a Fencer*
Gradátion, *a going Step by Step*
Grammarian, *a Teacher of Grammar*
Gratuity, *a Reward*

H.

Háberdasher, *a Seller of small Wares*
Habíliment, *Cloathing*
Hilarity, *Chearfulness*
Homology, *Proportion, Likeness*
Hostility, *open War*
Humanity, *Courtesy*
Humidity, *Moisture*
Hyperbole, *an Expression beyond the Truth*
Hypocrisy, *Deceit*
Hypothesis, *a Supposition*

J *and* I.

Jactation, *a vain boasting*
Ichnography, *a Platform*
Identity, *Sameness*
I'diotism, *Simplicity*
Idólatry, *Idol Worship*
I'gnominy, *Dishonour, Shame*
Illátion, *an Inference*
Illusion, *Sham or Cheat*
Immensity, *Boundlessness*
Immodesty, *Wantonness*
Immunity, *Freedom*
Imparity, *Inequality*
Impediment, *Hindrance*
Impiety, *Ungodliness*
I'mpotency, *Weakness*
Impréssion, *a Stamp*
Improbity, *Dishonesty*
Impunity, *Freedom from Punishment*
Inadvértence, *Heedlessness*
Inánity, *Emptiness*
Incision, *a Gash or Cut*
Incursion, *an Inroad of Soldiers*
Indignity, *an Affront*
Induction, *a leading into*
Inaptitude, *Unaptness*
Inferiors, *Persons of a lower Rank*
Infinity, *Endlessness*
Infirmary, *a House for Sick*
Infirmity, *Weakness*
Infusion, *a pouring in*
Ingratitude, *Unthankfulness*
Injection, *a casting in*
Injunction, *a Command*
Inquietude, *Restlessness*
Inscription, *a written Title*
Insertion, *a putting in*
Inspection, *Insight*
Integrity, *Honesty*
Intention, *Design*
Intrusion, *a thrusting one's self into Company*
Inversion, *a turning*

L

Laxation, *a Loosening*
Legality, *Lawfulness*
Legerdemáin, *Slight of Hand*
Legislátor, *a Law-giver*
Licéntiate, *one who has a Licence*
Limpidity, *Clearness*
Líneament, *Mark in the Form, Feature*
Literature, *Learning*
Locálity, *the Being of a Thing in a Place*
Logician, *one who reasons well*
Longevity, *long Life*
Lubricity, *Slipperiness*

M

Magician, *Conjuror*
Mágistracy, *Office of a Magistrate*
Malígntiy, *Ill-nature,*
Manifésto, *a Declaration*

Máthematics, *the Science of Number, Magnitude, &c.*
Matrimony, *Marriage*
Matúrity, *Ripeness*
Máyoralty, *Office of a Mayor*
Memórial, *that which serves to bring to Remembrance*
Merídian, *a Circle on the Globe*
Misdeméanor, *an Offence*
Mónastery, *a College of Monks*
Monítion, *a Warning*
Morality, *Virtue, Duty*
Mundanity, *Worldliness*
Mutation, *a changing*

N

Narration, *a Relation*
Nativity, *Birth*
Náturalist, *one skilled in natural Causes*
Necromancy, *Conjuring*
Negátion, *a denying*
Neutrality, *Indifference*
Nictation, *winking with the Eye*
Nobility, *Nobleness of Birth*
Nonentity, *a Thing not in Being*
Nonresidence, *Failure of Residence*
Nutrition, *Nourishment*

O

Objection, *a Replying against*
Oblation, *an Offering*
Obliquity, *Crookedness*
Oblivion, *Forgetfulness*
Obscenity, *unclean Speech*
Obscurity, *Darkness, Privacy*
O'bstinacy, *Stubbornness*
Obstruction, *Hindrance*
Œconomy, *Family Government, good Management*
Optation, *a desiring*
Oration, *a public Speech*
O'ratory, *the Art of Eloquence*
Oríginal, *the first Beginning*
Orthography, *true Writing*

P

Páralogism, *a false Argument*
Parsimony, *Sparingness*
Partítion, *a Division*
Pátrimony, *an Inheritance*
Patriotism, *Love of our Country*
Pavilion, *a Tent of State*
Peninsula, *an Half-Island*
Penultima, *the last Syllable but one*
Percussion, *a Striking*
Perdition, *utter Ruin*
Perplexity, *Doubtfulness*
Perseverance, *Constancy*
Pervérsion, *a seducing from*
Petition, *a Request*
Philology, *the Study of Languages*
Philosophy, *the Knowledge of natural and moral Things*
Phlebotomy, *Blood-letting*
Physician, *a Doctor of Physic*
Plantation, *a Settlement*
Plurality, *more than one*
Poetáster, *a sorry Poet*
Pollútion, *Uncleanness*
Position, *Place or Situation*
Precaution, *Forewarning, Notice, &c.*
Precession, *a going before*
Prediction, *a foretelling*
Predecéssor, *one who was in Place before*
Prehéminence, *Advantage*
Prerogative, *Privilege*
Presbytery, *Eldership*
Presúmption, *Boldness*
Pretension, *Claim*
Prevention, *Hindrance*
Probation, *Proof, Trial*
Procession, *a solemn March*
Proclivity, *Proneness to a Thing*
Procurátor, *a Solicitor*
Production, *a bringing forth*
Profession, *a Calling or Trade*

Proficient, *one who has made a Progress in any Art, &c.*
Progression, *a going forward*
Prolixity, *Tediousness*
Prómontory, *a rising Ground*
Promótion, *Preferment*
Propensity, *Inclination of Mind*
Propinquity, *Nearness*
Proportion, *Agreement*
Proprietor, *the proper Owner*
Propriety, *Fitness*
Prosperity, *Success, Happiness*
Protection, *Defence*
Prótestantism, *the Religion of Protestants*
Protúberance, *a swelling out*
Provision, *Food*
Proximity, *Nearness*
Pulsation, *a Beating of the Pulse*
Punctilio, *a Trifle*
Purgation, *a Cleansing*
Púrgatory, *a Place of Punishment*

Q

Quatérnion, *the Number Four*
Quotation, *a Quoting*

R

Rapidity, *Swiftness*
Reality, *the Truth of a Matter*
Receptacle, *a Storehouse*
Reddition, *a restoring again*
Redemption, *a Ransoming*
Reduction, *a Reducing*
Refection, *a Refreshment*
Reflection, *Meditation*
Refraction, *a Bending*
Regulátor, *that which directs*
Rejéction, *a casting off*
Reimbúrsement, *a paying back*
Relátion, *Kindred, also a Rehearsal or a Likeness*
Religion, *the Worship of a God*
Remission, *Forgiveness*
Repugnancy, *Reluctance*
Restriction, *Restraint*
Resumption, *a resuming*
Retention, *a Retaining*
Retórtion *a returning back*
Reversion, *Right of Inheritance*
Reunion, *uniting again*
Rogation, *an asking*
Rotation, *a turning round*
Rotundity, *Roundness*
Rusticity, *Clownishness*

S

Sagacity, *Sharpness of Wit*
Sánctimony, *Holiness*
Satiety, *Fullness*
Scrutation, *a Searching*
Seclusion, *a shutting out*
Sécretary, *a Writer*
Secrétion, *a separating*
Security, *Safety*
Seduction, *a misleading*
Sémicircle, *a Half Circle*
Seminary, *a Nursery*
Sensátion, *a perceiving by Sense*
Seraglio, *a Place for Concubines*
Servility, *the Condition of Slaves*
Severity, *Strictness*
Similitude, *Likeness*
Simplicity, *Honesty, Foolishness*
Sincerity, *Uprightness*
Sobriety, *prudent Carriage*
Society, *Company, Conversation*
Solemnity, *a solemn Action*
Solidity, *Soundness, Hardness*
Soliloquy, *a talking to one's self*
Solution, *a resolving a Question*
Sóvereignty, *supreme Power*
Stability, *Firmness, Continuance*
Státioner, *a Seller of Paper*
Statuary, *a Carver of Images*
Stolidity, *Foolishness*
Stupidity, *Dullness*
Subjection, *Dependance*
Sublimity, *Loftiness, Height*
Submission, *a yielding to*
Subtraction, *a taking one Number from another*

Subvérsion, *Ruin, Destruction*
Succession, *a coming after*
Sudation, *a Sweating*
Suggestion, *a putting in Mind*
Superstrúcture, *that which is built upon something*
Supervisor, *a Surveyor*
Suppréssion, *a putting a Stop to*
Supremacy, *chief Authority*
Suspension, *a ceasing*

T

Tardiloquy, *Slowness of Speech*
Tautology, *a repeating over again*
Taxation, *a laying on of Taxes*
Temerity, *Rashness*
Témperature, *Disposition*
Temptátion, *Enticement*
Tenuity, *Smallness*
Térritory, *a Compass of Land*
Theódolite, *an Instrument for surveying Land*
Theology, *Divinity*
Timidity, *Fearfulness*
Tradition, *a delivering down*
Traduction, *a defaming*
Tranquility, *Quietness of Mind*
Transaction, *an Action done*
Transcription, *a writing over again*
Transfusion, *a pouring out*
Transgression, *a Violation*
Transítion, *a passing from one to another*
Translation, *a removing*
Trapezium, *a four-sided Figure*
Tríbutary, *one that pays Tribute*
Trisy'llable, *three Syllables*
Tuition, *Care of Education*
Tumidity, *a Swelling*

V and U

Vacation, *being at Leisure*
Vacuity, *Emptiness*
Validity, *Strength, Power*
Ubiquity, *a being in all Places*
Végetables, *Plants, Herbs, &c.*
Velócity, *Swiftness*
Veracity, *speaking Truth*
Vermilion, *a fine red Colour*
Vérsifier, *a Maker of Verses*
Viáticum, *a Popish Sacrament for the Sick*
Vibration, *a beating or shaking*
Vicinity, *Neighbourhood*
Vicissitude, *Change of Things*
Virginity, *the Condition of a Virgin*
Virtuóso, *an ingenious Person*
Vivacity, *Liveliness*
Vocation, *a Calling, Employ*
Volition, *the Act of Willing*
Urbanity, *good Breeding*
Utility, *Profit, Usefulness*

TABLE VIII.

Nouns Adjective, *of four Syllables, accented and explained.*

ABstémious, *sober, temperate*
Accessible, *approachable*
Accidéntal, *by Chance*
Accóuntable, *answering for*
Adorable, *worthy of Honour*
Æthereal, *belonging to the Heavens*
Affírmative, *positive*
Allowable, *lawful*
A'lterative, *changing slowly*
Ambíguous, *doubtful*
A'miable, *lovely*
Amicable, *friendly*
Amphíbious, *that lives upon Land and Water*

Anónymous, *without Name*
Antecédent, *going before*
A'ntiquated, *grown out of Date*
Applicable, *that may be applied*
Arbitrary, *absolute, free*
Artículate, *distinct*
Assiduous, *diligent*
Audacious, *bold, daring*
Auricular, *belonging to the Ear*
Auspicious, *happy, prosperous*

B

Beatífic, *belonging to the Blessed*
Bitúminous, *clammy*
Botanical, *belonging to Herbs*

C

Cadaverous, *belonging to a Carcase*
Canonical, *according to the Canons of the Church*
Capacious, *large*
Carnivorous, *Flesh-devouring*
Chimerical, *imaginary*
Circumjácent, *round about*
Circumvagrant, *wandering about*
Coeternal, *equal in Eternity*
Coexistent, *being together*
Coíncident, *happening together*
Collateral, *not direct, sideways*
Combustible, *apt to take Fire*
Commodious, *convenient*
Comparative, *capable of comparison*
Compatible, *that agrees with another*
Compendious, *very brief*
Cómplicated, *folded together*
Comprehensive, *containing much*
Conspicuous, *easy to be seen*
Contiguous, *that is near*
Convivial, *social*
Corporeal, *of a bodily Substance*
Cústomary, *common*
Cylindrical, *like a Cylinder*

D

Decénnial, *of ten Years*
Declarative, *which serves to declare*
Deducible, *that may be inferred*
Deficient, *wanting*
Definitive, *decisive, positive*
Delectable, *delightful*
Deliberate, *prudent, advised*
Delicious, *pleasant to the Taste*
Delirious, *light-headed*
Deposited, *trusted with*
Determinate, *positive*
Detestable, *vile, to be hated*
Dílatory, *full of Delays*
Disaffécted, *not pleased with*
Distributive, *which serves to distribute*
Dissoluble, *which may be dissolved*
Divisible, *that may be divided*
Dogmatical, *positive*

E

Efféminate, *womanish*
Egregious, *singular, rare, great*
Elaborate, *done with Exactness*
Elliptical, *belonging to an Oval*
Episcopal, *belonging to a Bishop*
Equivalent, *of equal Worth*
Erroneous, *full of Error*
Essential, *necessary*
E'xecrable, *hateful, accursed*
Exórbitant, *extravagant*
Expedient, *necessary*
Extempore, *without Study*

F

Facétious, *pleasant, witty*
Fallacious, *deceitful*
Familiar, *free*
Fictitious, *feigned, counterfeited*
Figurative, *spoken by Figures*
Formidable, *dreadful*
Fortúitous, *accidental*
Fundaméntal, *principal*

G

Génerated, *begotten, produced*

Granívorous, *feeding on Grain*

H

Hábitable, *that may be dwelt in*
Habítual, *customary*
Harmónious, *agreeable*
Herétical, *not confirmed in the true Faith*
Hétorodox, *differing from the general Opinion*
Históricál, *belonging to History*
Hónorary, *belonging to Honour*
Horizóntal, *level*
Hóspitable, *friendly*
Hydrópical, *troubled with a Dropsy*

I *and* J

Illiberal, *niggardly*
Illiterate, *unlearned*
Illustrious, *noble, renowned*
I'mitable, *which may be imitated*
Immóderate, *excessive*
Immutable, *unchangeable*
Impartial, *just, equal*
Impassable, *not to be passed*
Impatient, *hasty*
Impenitent, *not repenting*
Imperial, *belonging to an Empire*
Imperious, *haughty, proud*
Impertinent, *silly, troublesome*
Impetuous, *violent*
Implacable, *not to be appeased*
Importunate, *troublesome*
Impregnable, *not to be taken*
Improbable, *unlikely*
Improvident, *careless*
Inanimate, *without Life*
Incestuous, *guilty of Incest*
Incohérent, *not agreeing*
Incómpetent, *not fit*
Incongruous, *unsuitable*
Inconsístent, *not suiting*
Incóntinent, *unchaste*
Incredible, *beyond Belief*
Inculpable, *unblameable*
Indélible *not to be blotted out*
Independent, *not depending*
Indifferent, *unconcerned*
Indurable, *that may be endured*
Industrious, *diligent*
Ineffable, *unspeakable*
Infallible, *that cannot err*
Infectious, *apt to infect*
Inflexible, *not to be bent*
Ingenious, *sharp, witty*
Ingenuous, *free, sincere*
Inglorious, *dishonourable*
Initial, *the first of all*
Injurious, *hurtful*
Inoffénsive, *harmless*
Insátiate, *unsatisfied*
Insidious, *treacherous*
Intelligent, *understanding*
Intemperate, *immoderate*
Intermúral, *between two Walls*
Intráctable, *ungovernable*
Invidious, *envious*
Invincible, *not to be overcome*
Ironical, *sneering*
Irresolute, *unresolved*
Irreverent, *unmannerly*
Judicious, *wise, discreet,*

L

Laborious, *painful*
Lascivious, *wanton, lustful*
Legitimate, *born in Wedlock*
Libidinous, *lustful*
Licentious, *rude, disorderly*
Litigious, *quarrelsome*
Loquacious, *full of Talk*
Luxuriant, *wanton, abounding*

M

Magnanimous, *courageous*
Magnificent, *stately*
Malevolent, *full of Hatred*
Malicious, *spiteful*
Material, *momentous*
Mechanical, *relative to Mechanics*
Méditative, *thoughtful*
Melancholy, *sad, pensive*

Mércenary, *greedy of Gain*
Methódical, *agreeable to Method*
Mílitary, *warlike*
Miráculous, *wonderful*
Mortiferous, *deadly*
Munificent, *bounteous*

N

Návigable, *fit for Ships*
Necéssitous, *needy*
Noctivagant, *Night-wandering*
Notorious, *publickly known*
Numerical, *denoting Numbers*

O

Obedient, *submissive*
Obnoxious, *subject to Punishment*
Obsequious, *dutiful*
Octangular, *having 8 Angles*
Officious, *obliging*
Omnipotent, *all-powerful*
Omniprésent, *every where present*
Omníscient, *all-knowing*
O'rdinary, *common*
Oriéntal *eastern*
Outrágeous *fierce, violent*

P

Pálatable, *pleasant to the Taste*
Paróchial, *of a Parish*
Particular, *proper, peculiar*
Parturient, *ready to bring forth*
Peculiar, *particular, singular*
Penurious, *niggardly, covetous*
Péremptory, *absolute, positive*
Perfidious, *false, treacherous*
Pernicious, *hurtful*
Perpetual, *everlasting*
Perspicuous, *clear, plain*
Political, *belonging to Government*
Pontifical, *Pope-like*
Posterior, *latter*
Potential, *powerful*
Practicable, *that may be practised*
Precárious, *uncertain*
Precipitate, *over hasty*
Predominant, *ruling over*
Pre-existent, *being before*
Préferable, *that is to be preferred before another*
Prepárative, *which serves to prepare*
Preposterous, *absurd*
Prodigious, *wonderful*
Promiscuous, *confused*
Prophetical, *belonging to a Prophet*
Propitious, *favourable*
Provincial, *of a Province*
Prudential, *wise*

Q

Quadrupedal, *four-footed*
Quotidian, *daily*

R

Rapacious, *ravenous*
Rátional, *reasonable*
Rebéllious, *disobedient*
Reciprocal, *mutual*
Refractory, *unruly, headstrong*
Regenerate, *born again*
Remarkable, *worthy of Note*
Réputable, *of good Repute*
Responsible, *able, answerable*
Restorative, *of a strengthening Nature*
Revocable, *that may be repealed*
Rhetorical, *eloquent*

S

Sacraméntal, *belonging to the Sacrament*
Salácious, *lustful*
Satyrical, *sharp, severe*
Schismatical, *guilty of Separation*
Séasonable, *done in Season*
Sedentary, *sitting*
Seditious, *factious*
Sententious, *full of pithy Sentences*

Separable, *that may be separated*
Septénnial, *of seven Years*
Sexennial, *of six Years*
Siderial, *starry*
Significant, *clear, expressive*
Sóciable, *friendly*
Solitary, *lonesome*
Solícitous, *full of Care*
Sophistical, *captious, deceitful*
Spiritual, *divine*
Spontáneous, *free, voluntary*
Subordinate, *inferior*
Subservient, *helpful*
Substantial, *solid, wealthy*
Sufficient, *enough, capable*
Sulphureous, *full of Brimstone*
Superior, *uppermost, chief*
Susceptible *capable of any Impression*
Suspicious, *distrustful*
Symbolical, *of the Nature of a Sign*
Sympathêtic, *pertaining to Sympathy*
Synónymous, *of the same Signification*

T

Tempestuous, *stormy*
Témporary, *for a Time*
Tenácious, *holding fast*
Terrestrial, *earthly*
Theatrical, *belonging to a Stage*
Tólerable, *that may be endured*
Transfígured, *changed*
Triangular, *belonging to, or in the Form of, a Triangl*
Triennial, *of three Years*
Tumultuous, *riotous*
Tyrannical, *Tyrant-like*

V and U

Váluable, *of great Price*
Variable, *Changeable*
Vegetable, *belonging to Vegetables*
Venerable, *worthy of Reverence*
Venéreal, *lustful*
Vernacular, *natural*
Vertiginous, *giddy*
Vexatious, *troublesome*
Vindicative, *belongeing to an Apology or Defenc*
Unanimous, *of one Mind*
Univérsal, *general*
Unívocal, *of one Voice*
Unscriptural, *not according to Scripture*
Untenable, *not to be held by a Tenant*
Vóluntary, *free*
Vóluptuous, *given to Pleasure*
Voracious, *greedy*
Vúlnerable, *that may be wounded*
Uxórious, *over fond of a Wife*

W

Warrantable, *justifiable*

TABLE IX.

Verbs *of four Syllables, accented, and explained.*

N. B. *Those Words of four Syllables, which you cannot find here, look for in the two last Tables.*

ABbréviate, *to make short*
Abominate, *to abhor*
Accelerate, *to put forward*
Administer, *to add or give to*
Adulterate, *to forge or corrupt*
Alienate, *to estrange from*
Alleviate, *to ease, or asswage*
Annihilate, *to bring to nothing*
Antícipate, *to prevent*
Appropriate, *to claim to one's self, or turn to one's own Use*
Assimulate, *to counterfeit*
Associate, *to join with*

C

Calumniate, *to slander*

Capácitate, *to make capable*
Capitulate, *to come to Terms*
Characterise, *to describe*
Coagulate, *to congeal*
Commemoráte, *to celebrate*
Commiserate, *to take Pity on*
Conciliate, *to reconcile*
Confederate, *to join together*
Congratulate, *to rejoice with*
Co-operate, *to work together*
Corroborate, *to strengthen*

D

Debilitate, *to weaken*
Degenerate, *to grow worse*
Denominate, *to give Name to*
Denunciate, *to denounce*
Depopulate, *to unpeople, or spoil*
Depreciate, *to undervalue*
Dilucidate, *to make clear*
Discontínue, *to leave off*
Discríminate, *to distinguish*
Dissatisfy, *to displease*
Diversity, *to make different*

E

Enumerate, *to reckon up*
Evacuate, *to empty*
Evaporate, *to breathe out*
Exhilirate, *to make chearful*
Extenuate, *to mitigate*

I

Illuminate, *to enlighten*
Inaugurate, *to invest, or instal*
Incorpórate, *to mix together*
Inebriate, *to make drunk*
Infatuate, *to bewitch*
Ingeminate, *to redouble*
Ingratiate, *to get into Favour*
Inoculate, *to ingraft*
Insinuate, *to give a Hint of*
Intoxicate, *to make drunk*
Invalidate, *to make void*

M

Méliorate, *to make better*
Monópolize, *to engross a Commodity to one's self*

N

Necessitate, *to force*
Negociate, *to traffic*

O

Obliterate, *to blot out*

P

Predestinate, *to decree or ordain before-hand*
Premeditate, *to contrive before-hand*
Preponderate, *to outweigh*
Prevaricate, *to shuffle, to act deceitfully*
Prognosticate, *to foretell*

R

Re-edify, *to build again*
Remunerate, *to recompence*
Reverberate, *to beat back*

PART IV.

Containing several Things necessary to be known, for the further Improvement of the Young Scholar in his Learning and Morals.

TABLE I.

To make good INK.

TAKE five Ounces of thebest blue Nutgalls, break them in a Mortar, but not into small Pieces; then put the Galls into one Quart of clear Rain-Water, or, if this cannot be got, soft Spring-Water; let them stand four or five Days, shaking them often. Then take two Ounces of white Gum Arabic, one Ounce of double-refined Sugar, one Piece of Indico, and put to the same, and shake them well, and let them stand four or five Days more; then take two Ounces of good green Copperas, (the larger the better) and having first washed off the Filth, put it to the Rest, and also a Piece of clear Allum, about as big as a Walnut, to set the Colour, and it will be fit for Use.

N. B. Put in a Glass of Brandy or Spirits to keep it from freezing.

To make RED INK.

TAKE three Pints of stale Beer (rather than Vinegar) and four Ounces of ground Brazil Wood; simmer them together for an Hour; then put in four Ounces of Roach Allum; and these three are to simmer together for Half an Hour; and then strain it through a Flannel, or Rag, and then add one Ounce of Gum Arabic; then bottl it up and stop it down till used.

TABLE II.

Containing a Set of Alphabetical COPIES.

A. A Covetous Man is never satisfied.
Abundance, like Want, ruins many.
A Lad's Manners often shape his Fortune.
B. By Diligence and Care, you may learn to write fair.
Be wise and beware, and of Blotting take Care.
C. Command you may, your Mind from Play.
Contentment is the best Fortune.
D. Duty, Fear, and Love, we owe to GOD above.
Demonstration is the best Way of Instruction.
E. Every Plant and Flower, sets forth GOD's Power.
Examples oft prevail, when Arguments do fail.
F. Fair Words are often followed by foul Deeds.
Frugality and Industry are the Hands of Fortune,
G. Godliness with Contentment is great Gain.
Get what you get honestly, and use it frugally.
H. He that swims in Sin, will Sink in Sorrow.
He is always poor, that is never contented.
I. It is good to have a Friend, but bad to want one.
It is too late to spare, when all is spent.
J. Judge not of Things by their outward Appearance.
K. Keep at a Distance from all bad Company.
Knowledge of GOD is the best Kind of Knowledge.
L. Learn to live, as you would wish to die.
Learning will stand your Friend when Riches fail.
M. Many think not of living till they are near dying.
Many are led by the Nose more than by their Understanding.
N. Nothing is certain in this uncertain World.
Never study to please others to ruin yourself.
O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled.
Omitting to do Good is committing of Evil.
P. Poverty and Shame wait upon the Slothful.
Provide against the worst, and hope for the best.
Q. Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within.
Quench the burning Fire of every bad Desire,
R. Repentance comes too late when all is spent.
Remember thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth.
S. Sin and Sorrow are constant Companions.
Some go fine and brave, only to play the Knave.

T. Those who do Nothing will soon learn to do Ill.
They never can be wise, that good Counsel despise.
U. & V. Use soft Words and strong Arguments.
Union and Peace make Discord cease.
Vice is always attended with Sorrow.
Virtue is our guiding Star to true Reason.
W. Wanton Actions are very unseemly.
We dance well when Fortune plays.
X. *Xenophon* counted the wise Man happy.
Xerxes wept at the Thoughts of Death.
Y. Youth is full of Disorder, and Age of Infirmity.
Your Delight and Care should be to write fair.
Z. Zeal in a good Cause deserves Applause.
Zeal when blind is religious Gunpowder

TABLE III.

VERSES *on particular* OCCASIONS, *proper for* WRITING-PIECES.

1. CHRISTMAS-DAY.

WHAT Words, what Voices, can we bring,
Which Way our Accents raise,
To welcome thy mysterious King,
And sing a Saviour's Praise!
O 'tis too little all we can,
For this unbounded Love;
All that was ever wrote by Man,
Or sung in Hymns above.

2. *On our* SAVIOUR'S *Crucifixion, or Good-Friday.*

NO Songs of Triumph now be sung,
Cease all your sprightly Airs;
Let Sorrow silence every Tongue,
And Joy dissolve to Tears.
at this Sight we don't repent,
What other Sight can move?
Ingrateful! shall we not relent,
And pay him Love with Love?

ANOTHER.

DEAR Saviour, oh! what ails this Heart;
Sure 'tis of Stone, it cannot smart,
Nor yet relent the Death of thee,
Whose Death alone could ransom me:
Can I behold thy Pains so great,
Thy dying Sighs, thy bloody Sweat;
Canst thou pour forth such Streams for me,
And I not drop one Tear for thee?

3. *On* EASTER-DAY.

IF Angels sung a Saviour's Birth,
On that auspicious Morn,
Then let us imitate their Mirth,
Now he again is born.
Himself he humbled to the Grave,
Made Flesh like us; to shew
That we as certainly shall have
A Resurrection too.

4. *On* WHIT-SUNDAY, *or sending the* Holy-Ghost, *commonly called* Pentecost.

HE's come, let every Knee be bent,
All Hearts new Joy resume,
Let Nations sing with one Consent,
THE COMFORTER is come,
O blessed Spirit! not a Soul
But does thy Influence feel
Thou dost our darling Sins controul,
And fix our wavering Zeal.

ANOTHER.

COME, HOLY SPIRIT, come and breathe
Thy spicy Odour on the Face
Of our dull Region here beneath,
And fill our Souls with thy sweet Grace.
Come and root out the pois'nous Weeds,
Which over-run and choak our Lives,
And in our Hearts plant thine own Seeds,
Whose quick'ning Power our Spirit revives.

TABLLE IV

VERSES *upon various* OCCASIONS, *and proprer for* WRITING-PIECES.

1. ADVICE.

LEARN to contemn all Praiſe betimes,
For Flatt'ry is the Nurſe of Crimes.
With early Virtue plant thy Breaſt,
The ſpecious Arts of Vice deteſt.

2. EDUCATION.

Youth, like ſoftened Wax, with Eaſe will take
Thoſe Images that firſt Impreſſions make:
If thoſe are fair, their Actions will be bright;
If foul, they'll clouded be with Shades of Night.

3. VIRTUE.

Virtue's the chiefeſt Beauty of the Mind,
The nobleſt Ornament of Human-kind:
Virtue's our Safeguard and our guiding Star,
That ſtirs up Reaſon when our Senſes err.

4. RELIGION.

Religion prompts us to a future State,
The laſt Appeal from Fortune and from Fate;
Where GOD's all-righteous Ways will be declar'd,
The *Bad* meet Puniſhment, the *Good* Reward.

5. LEARNING.

From Art and Study true Content muſt flow,
For 'tis a God-like Attribute, to know.
He moſt improves who ſtudies with Delight,
And learns ſound Morals while he learns to write.

6. INDUSTRY.

Flee Sloth, the Canker of Good-Senſe and Parts,
Of Health, of Wealth, of Honour, and of Arts:
Thoſe that court Fame muſt not their Senſes pleaſe,
Her Chariot lags when drawn by Sloth and Eaſe.

7. IDLENESS.

The firſt Phyſicians by Debanch were made,
Exceſs began, and Sloth ſuſtains, the Trade.
By Work our long-liv'd Father's earn'd their Food,
Toil ſtrung their Nerves, and purify'd the Blood.

8. HONESTY.

Convince the World that you are just and true,
Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be
A Man of the first Magnitude to me.

9. CUSTOM.

Ill Customs by Degrees to Habits rise,
Ill Habits soon become exalted Vice:
Ill Customs gather by unseen Degrees,
As Brooks make Rivers, Rivers swell to Seas.

10. SWEARING.

Of all the nauseous complicated Crimes,
That both infect and stigmatize the Times,
There's none that can with impious Oaths compare,
Where Vice and Folly have an equal Share.

11. FRIENDSHIP.

Tell me, ye knowing and discerning few,
Where I may find a Friend both firm and true;
Who dares stand by me when in deep Distress,
And then his Love and Friendship most express.

12. FRUGALITY.

Nor trivial Loss nor trivial Gain despise,
Mole-Hills, if often heap'd, to Mountians rise.
Weigh ev'ry small Expence, and nothing waste,
Farthings, long sav'd, amount to Pounds at last.

13. GAMING.

All Cheats at Games keep gaping for their Prey,
Quarrels create, and Mischiefs follow Play;
It loses Time, disturbs the Mind and Sense,
Whilst Oaths and Lies are oft the Consequence;
And Murder, sometimes, follows Loss of Pence.

14. PRIDE.

Of all the Causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring Judgement, and misguide the Mind,
What the weak Head with strongest Bias rules
Is *Pride*, the never-failing Vice of Fools.

ANOTHER.

Whatever Nature has in Worth deny'd,
She gives in large Recruits of needful *Pride*:
Pride, when Wit fails, steps in to our Defence,
And fills up all the *mighty Void* of Sense.

TABLE V.

A Collection of Alphabetical Sentences in Prose, proper for WRITING-PIECES.

ACTION keeps both Soul and Body in Health, but Idleness corrupts and rusts the Mind and the Understanding: Thus a Man of good natural Parts and great Abilities, may, by Sloth and Idleness, become so mean and despicable as to be an Incumbrance to Society, and even a Burthen to himself.

Aurelius often used to say, that he would not part with that little he had learnt for all the Gold in the World; and that he had more Satisfaction from what he had read and written, than from all the Victories he had won, and all the Realms he had conquered.

B. Be always cautious of that Man's Company who has no Regard to his own Reputation; for 'tis evident, if he values not his own, he will never mind yours.

Be always ready to communicate any Thing to your Friend that may improve his Mind or his Morals. Knowledge, like Wealth, is a Talent given us of God, and, as we have Nothing but what we receive from him, we should imitate his Love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his Gifts to others.

Be very cautious of believing little Tales and ill Reports of others; and far more cautious of reporting them; lest, upon strict Enquiry, they should prove false; and then Shame will not only attend thee for thy Folly, but thy Conscience will accuse thee of an Act of Injustice.

C. Children, like young Twigs, may be bent any Way: Therefore, all such as have the Care of them should instil into their little Minds early Notions of Piety and Virtue, as they naturally will grow as they are fashioned.

Compare the Miseries on Earth with the Joys of Heaven, and the Length of one with the Eternity of the other; then will the Journey seem short, and your Trouble little.

D. Discretion does not shew itself in Words only, but in all the Circumstances of Action: In short, it is the Handmaid of Providence, to guide and direct us in all the common Concerns of Life.

Do as much Good as you can to all Mankind in general, as well to your Enemies as to your Friends; and what is not in your Power, pray GOD to do for them.

E. Education, grounded on good Principles, teaches us not to be overjoyed in Prosperity, nor too much dejected in Adversity. It will not suffer us to be dissolute in our Pleasure, and will keep us in our Anger from being transported to a Fury that is brutal.

Every Man is fond of Happiness; and yet how few are there that consider their eternal Welfare! This plainly shews how our corrupt Nature is at Variance with itself.

F. Friendship may very properly be called the Child of Love and Esteem: For it is a strong Tie, and an habitual Inclination, between two Persons, to promote the real Good and Happiness of each other.

Few take Care to live well, but many to live long; though it is in a Man's Power (in all moral Duties) to do the former, but in none to do the latter.

G. Good-Nature is Beneficence accompanied with good Sense: It is the Product of right Reason, which always gives Allowance for the common Failings of others, by considering that there is Nothing perfect in Mankind.

GOD gives us the greatest Encouragement to be good, by promising us more Happiness than we can express, or all the World can afford; and he also declares, that, if we continue in Sin and disobey him, he will punish us for ever and ever. If, then, neither these Promise nor Threatenings will do, we are unavoidably lost.

H. Humility is the grand Virtue that leads to Contentment; for it cuts off both the Envy and Malice of Inferiors and Equals, and makes us patiently bear the unjust Insults of Superiors.

He is not like to pass his Life with much Ease who gives heed to every Thing he hears: Therefore every wise Man will take Care that such dissonant Sounds shall go no further than in at one Ear and out at the other.

I. Idleness and Sloth, like Vultures, eat up our Health: For if we look back upon the Lives of our Forefathers, we shall find that their Vigour was owing to their Exercise, Sprightliness, Industry, and Activity.

Ingratitude must be a very great Sin, as it is quite contrary to the Nature of that divine Being who always delights in Mercy, and whose Vengeance always follows such as repay Evil for Good.

K. Knowledge fills the Mind with entertaining Views, and administers to it a perpetual Series of Gratifications. It gives Ease to Solitude, fills a public Station with suitable Abilities, and, when it is mixed with Complacency, it adds Lustre to such as are possessed of it.

Keep such Company as you may improve, or that may improve you; and, if you or your Companions cannot make one another better, rather leave than grow worse by them.

L. Lying may be thought convenient and profitable, because not so soon discovered; but pray remember, the Evil of it is perpetual: For it brings a Person under everlasting Jealousy and Suspicion; so that they are not to be believed when they speak the Truth, nor trusted, when perhaps they mean honestly.

Labour not only to know what you ought, but to practise it; and be always ready to make others better by your good Advice; at least, be very careful not to make them worse by your bad Example.

M. Make the Study of the sacred Scriptures your daily Practice and principal Concern; and embrace the Doctrines contained in them as the real Oracles of GOD, and the Dictates of that Spirit which cannot lie.

Moral Virtues themselves, without Religion, are cold, lifeless, and insipid; and it is very evident, that the latter far surpasses the former: For a Man may be moral and not religious; but no Man can be truly religious without being moral.

N. Never try to be diverting without being useful; say Nothing that may offend a chaste Ear, nor suffer a rude Jest to intrude upon good Manners; for the Practice of Indecency not only discovers Wickedness, but even the very Want of common Sense.

Never try to make Confusion by telling Tales, nor be an officious Witness between Parties; 'tis Time enough when you are asked, and then remember always to speak the real Truth, and let not Power, or Fear, or any Thing, bias you to tell a known and wilful Lie, to please or prejudice either.

O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled; therefore 'tis the highest Wisdom, in Youth, to make all the sensible

Improvements they can in their early Days; for a young overgrown Dunce seldom makes a Figure in any Branch of Learning in his old Days.

P. Pleasure and Recreation are really necessary to relax our Minds and Bodies from too much Labour and constant Attention; but then they should be such as are innocent as well as diverting.

Pitch upon such a Course of Life as is excellent and praise-worthy, and Custom will soon make it both easy and delightful.

Q. Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within; for though the natural Passions of humam Nature do accompany them, yet they are always calm and easy, because they are ever content with the Dispensations of divine Providence.

Quarrelsome People are always at War, and they are often captious and contentious, even in the most inoffensive Company; so that it is a great Mark of Wisdom (for once) to let them have their own Way; but it will still be a greater Sign of Wisdom, so to mark them, as not to be abused a second Time.

R. Religion of itself never hinders us from any Duty; for it actually makes Men in public Affairs more serviceable; it makes Governors apter to rule with a good Conscience, and Inferiors, for Conscience-Sake, more willing to obey.

Riches, State, and Supremacy, can procure us only a customary Respect, and make us the Idols of an unthinking Crowd; while Knowledge and Learning will always recommend us to the Love of such as are in a superior Class, who always esteem the Merit of a Man's Understanding far more than the bare Sound of Birth and Fortune.

S. Superiority, softened with Complacency and good Breeding, makes a Man equally beloved and admired; but being joined to, and mixed with, a severe and morose Temper, it makes a Man more to be feared than respected.

Some People are lost for Want of good Advice, others for Want of giving good Heed to it; and some there are, that take up a Resolution before-hand never to mend.

T. 'Tis the Duty of Parents, Masters, and Guardians, to infuse into the untainted Youth early Notions of Justice and Honour, that so the Advantages of good Parts may not take an evil Turn, or be perverted to base and unworthy

There is no Safety nor Security in wicked Company where the Good are often made bad, and the Bad alway worse: If your Business indeed calls you into such Company, go you must; but take Care you do not stay long.

U. Useful Attainments in your early Days will procure you great Advantage in Maturity; of which Writing and Arithmetic are the two greatest.

Use the Gifts and Blessings of Providence with so much Prudence and Caution, that they may not tempt you to forget yourself, nor despise your Inferiors; and consider, while you enjoy so much, how little you deserve.

V. Vicious Men may divert us, and crafty Men betray us, for their own Interest; but it is only among sober, wise, and just, Men, that we can find Friendship, and a lasting Entertainment.

W, We often rise one above another, in the Esteem of the World, according to the real Want or Advantage of a liberal Education,

We may as well expect that GOD should make us rich without Industry, as make us good without our constant Endeavours.

We are in Nothing more unhappy than in not being truly sensible of our own Happiness in the Favour of GOD, under [illegible] and easy Administration.

X. *Xenophon* commended the *Persians* for the prudent Education of their Children, who would not suffer them to effeminate their Minds with idle and amorous Stories; being fully convinced of the Danger of adding Weight to the Bias of corrupt Nature.

Y. You may as well feed a Man without a Mouth, as give good Advice to one who has no Disposition to receive it, and whose bent and inclination is only to wickedness.

Short GRACES and PRAYERS for little Children, &c.

GRACES before MEAT.

Pray God bless it to me. *Amen.*

Pray God bless it to me, for *Jesus Christ*'s Sake. *Amen.*

After MEAT.

Thank God for what I have received. *Amen.*

Thank God and my Father and Mother for my Dinner [Breakfast or Supper]. *Amen.*

Before MEAT.

Sanctify, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy Creatures to our Use, and us to thy Service, for *Jesus Christ* his Sake. *Amen.*

After MEAT.

For these, and all other Mercies, God's holy Name be blessed and praised, now and for ever. *Amen.*

SHORT PRAYERS for INFANTS, &c.

MORNING.

Thank God for a good Night's Rest. *Amen.*

I return thee humble and hearty Thanks, O Lrod, for preserving me this Night from Fire and from sudden Death. *Amen.*

At NIGHT.

Pray God send me a good Night's Rest. *Amen.*

Receive my humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for preserving me this Day from all Evil, and send me a good Night's Rest, for *Jesus Christ* his Sake. *Amen.*

To these the Children may add,

Pray Father (Mother, &c.) pray to God to bless me, and Sake me a true and faithful Servant unto my Life's End. *Amen.*

MORNING PRAYER for YOUTH.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought me to the Beginning of this Day, defend me in the same with thy mighty Power, and grant that this Day I fall into no Sin, neither run into any Kind of Danger; but that all my Doings may be ordered by thy Government, to do always what is righteous in thy Sight, through *Jesus Christ*, our Lord. *Amen.*

EVENING PRAYER.

Pardon, O Lord, I beſeech thee, thoſe Sins I have committed againſt thy divine Majeſty this Day; and by thy great Mercy defend me from all Perils and Dangers of this Night, for the Love of thy only Son, our Saviour, *Jeſus Chriſt. Amen.*

N. B. Though I have made Choice of two Prayers, I mean not to give Offence to any, nor to dictate to others what they are to teach their Children; I only do it to ſet ſome Pattern and Example, and hope it will carefully be followed in ſome Sort or other. And I think it would be very proper in all public Schools to have ſome good and ſuitable Prayer, (not long by any Means) which ſhould be read ſometimes by the Maſter, and ſometimes by one of the beſt Readers in the School.

If it ſhould be aſked what Sort of Form of Prayer I mean, I anſwer, that beſides the common Form of acknowledging God's Greatneſs, confeſſing Sins, calling upon him for future Mercies, and returning Thanks for thoſe already received, &c. there ſhould be alſo Petitions for the *King* and *Nation* in general, and a particular Sentence or two, to return GOD Thanks for the ineſtimable Bleſſing of having Liberty to exerciſe our Religion, and ſerve God at all Times in any Place; and alſo begging of him a perpetual Continuance of the Proteſtant Succeſſion, &c. This I think ſo highly neceſſary, that I am perſuaded that many Children and grown-up Perſons have been led Captives to Superſtition and Idolatry, for Want of knowing this to be their real [illegible]; and I am alſo fully convinced, that it would be of great Service to the riſing Generation, as it would naturally arm them againſt the crafty and pernicious Deſigns and Attempts of *Popiſh* Emiſſaries, and learn them in due Time to make a true Diſtinction between religious Liberty and *Popiſh* Slavery. Thus Religion and Learning would go Hand in Hand.

PART V.

Containing several Tables very necessary for Youth to be acquainted with.

TABLE I.

Of KINGS *before the Conquest.*

Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reigned.	Monarchs Names.	Began to reign.	Reigned.
Egbert	819	18	Edmund	940	6
Ethelwolf	837	20	Edred	946	9
Ethelbald	857	3	Edwin	955	4
Ethelbert	860	6	Edgar	959	16
Ethelred I.	866	6	Edward II.	975	4
Alfred	872	29	Ethelred II.	979	37
Edward I.	901	24	Edmund Ironside	1016	2
Athelstan	925	15			
DANISH Line.			**SAXON Line restored.**		
Canutus I.	1018	19	Edward the Confessor	1041	24
Harold I.	1037	4	Harold II.	1065	1
Canutus II.	1041	1			

TABLE II.

Of KINGS and QUEENS since the Conquest.

Kings and Queens	Born A. D.	Began their Reign	Reigned Y.	M.	D.	Age.
William Conq.	1027	1066 Oct. 14	20	10	26	60
Will. Rufus	1057	1087 Sept. 9	12	10	24	43
Henry I	1058	1100 Aug. 2	55	4	0	77
Stephen	1105	1135 Dec. 1	18	10	2	49
The Line of PLANTAGENET, or ANJOU.						
Henry II	1184	1154 Oct. 25	34	8	12	55
Richard I	1156	1189 July 6	9	9	0	43
John	1166	1199 April 6	17	6	13	50
Henry III	1207	1216 Oct. 19	56	0	28	65
Edward I	1239	1272 Nov. 16	34	7	21	67
Edward II	1284	1307 July 7	19	6	13	43
Edward III	1312	1327 Jan. 20	50	5	1	65
Richard II	1366	1377 June 21	22	3	8	33
The Line of LANCASTER.						
Henry IV	1367	1399 Sept. 29	[illegible]	5	22	46
Henry V	1389	1413 Mar. 20	[illegible]	5	11	33
Henry VI	1421	1422 Aug. 31	38	6	4	49
The Line of YORK.						
Edward IV	1442	1461 Mar. 4	22	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
Edward V	1471	1483 April 9	0	2	15	12
Richard III	1443	1483 June 22	2	2	0	42
The FAMILIES united.						
Henry VII	1457	1485 Aug. 22	23	8	0	52
Henry VIII	1492	1509 April 22	37	9	6	55
Edward VI	1537	1547 Jan. 28	6	5	9	15
Mary I	1516	1553 July 6	5	4	11	42
Elizabeth	1533	1558 Nov. 17	44	4	7	69
The Union of the two KINGDOMS.						
James I	1566	1603 Mar. 24	22	6	3	58
Charles I	1600	1625 Mar. 27	23	10	3	48
Charles II	1630	1649 Jan. 30	36	0	7	54
James II	1633	1685 Feb. 6	4	0	7	67
Mary II	1662	1689 Feb. 13	5	10	15	32
William III	1650	1689 Feb. 13	13	0	22	52
Anne	1665	1702 Mar. 8	12	4	24	49
George I	1660	1714 Aug. 1	12	10	10	67
George II	1683	1727 June 11	33	4	3	75
George III	1738	1760 Oct. 25				

TABLE III.

A Chronological Account of remarkable Things before the Birth of Christ.

THE Creation of the World	40[illegible]
Noah's Flood	235[illegible]
Sodom and *Gomorrah*	160[illegible]
Moses born	15[illegible]
The Ten Plagues of *Egypt*	14[illegible]
The Ten Commandments given	149[illegible]
Walls of *Jericho* fell down	14[illegible]
The Sun stood still at *Joshua*'s Word	14[illegible]
Troy taken and destroyed by the *Greeks*	1[illegible]
Saul anointed King over *Israel*	10[illegible]
David anointed King	[illegible]6
Solomon anointed King	[illegible]
Solomon's Temple begun	1[illegible]
The Temple finished	1[illegible]7
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed	59[illegible]
Daniel in the Den of Lions	5[illegible]
The Temple rebuilt	[illegible]9
Alexander the Great died	3[illegible]
Jerusalem taken by *Pompey* and delivered to the *Romans*	[illegible]66
Herod declared King of *Judea*	[illegible]3
He seizes *Jerusalem*, and commits Outrages	[illegible]
Herod rebuilds the Temple	[illegible]
John the Baptist born before our Saviour 6 Months	

*** If you add the present Year, *viz.* 1792, to any of these Numbers, you have the Time how long since. Thus 1[illegible] added to 4047, makes 5839 Years since the Creation, *&c.*

TABLE IV.

A Chronological Account of remarkable Things since the Birth of Christ.

THE Resurrection of *Jesus Christ* was after his Birth	3[illegible]
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed by *Titus*	7[illegible]
Christianity triumphs under *Constantine*	313
Pope *Boniface*, Head of the Church	606
Mahomet sets up for a *Saviour*, at *Mecca*	872
England conquered by the *Danes*	1012
Arts and Sciences first taught a *Cambridge*	1110
First War between *England* and *France*	1119
The Mariner's Compass first invented	1300
The first Use of Guns	1380

artin Luther first confutes Popery 1517
gland separates from the Church of *Rom*e 1536
anish great Armada defeated 1588
wder-Plot, called Gunpowder-Treason 1605
w River Water brought from *Ware* to *London* 1613
ed of the Plague at *London* 35,417 1625
ied of the Plague at *London* 68,586 1665
e great Fire at *London*, which burnt 13,200 Houses, besides 89 Churches, and many other new Edifices 1666
en Days successive Snow 1674
very great Comet 1680
rost for thirteen Weeks 1684
terrible high Wind, *Nov.* 26 1703
great and total Eclipse of the Sun, *April* 22 1715
llion in the North 1715
surprising Meteor and Signs in the Air 1719
stead, the great Astronomer, died 1719
Isaac Newton died 1727
severe Frost for nine Weeks, *Dec.* 24 1739
plendid Comet, from *December* to *Febru*a 1743
Rebels defeated at *Culloden*, by the D of *Cumberland*, *April* 16 1746
Style ceased, *Sept.* 2 1752
rca taken, *May* 22 [illegible]
iral *Byng* shot, *March* 14 1757
sburgh taken from the *French*, *July* 22 1758
rburgh taken from the *French*, *August* 8 1758
mpleat Victory gained over the *French*, in *Germany*, by rince *Ferdinand*, *August* 1 1759
g *George* II. died *October* 25 1760
elleisle taken from the *French*, *June* 7 1761
ing *George* III. and Queen *Charlotte* crowned, *Sept.* 22 1761
ar proclaimed with *Spain*, *Jan.* 4 1762
Prince of *Wales* born, *August* 12 1762
avannah taken, *August* 19 1762
ace proclaimed between *England*, *France*, and *Spain*, *March* 22 1763
eneral-Warrants declared illegal, *Oct.* 21 1765
Christian VII. King of *Denmark*, visited *England*, *Aug.* 1768
Princess Dowager of *Wales* died, *Feb.* 8 1772
Battle at *Bunker's-Hill*, near *Boston*, *June* 17 1775
The Independence of *America* acknowledged, *Jan.* 1783
Peace proclaimed in *London*, between *France*, *Spain*, and *England*, *Oct.* 6 1783

POSTSCRIPT.

AS there are a great many People that cannot read old English Print, I thought it might be of great Service to insert the Alphabet, in great and small Letters, and a Lesson or two, by which any Person may soon learn to read it well.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P Q R S T U W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t u v w x y z &.

If you desire to be really happy, learn first of all to be acquainted with thyself; for if you are unacquainted with your own corrupt Nature, it is not likely you should be able to comprehend Things far above it. Look then into the Glass of thine own Imperfections, and the true Sight and Sense of them will certainly lead you to real Happiness.

Learn then in your Youth to contemn the Flatteries of all seeming Prosperity, and be so inwardly prepared with a Serenity of Mind, as not only chearfully to meet with, but even to overcome, the Fears of all Adversity.

Of the Seven Stages of Life.

First Stage. Ecclesiastes, ch. xi. v. 10.

Miserable Man, in whom, as soon as the Image of God appears in the Act of his Reason, the Devil, and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the Corruption of his Will: For no sooner are we come to our Speech, and

begin to have a little Sense and Discretion in discerning Things, but we are kept under the Fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tired Horse was ever more glad to get rid of his Burthen, than we are to get out of this servile State, under the false Notion of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

Second Stage. Ecclef. ch. xi. v. 9.

We are now apt to think ourselves much happier in this State than the last, because, at fifteen or sixteen Years, Youth think they are capable of taking the Reins in their own Hands and guiding themselves. But know, O Youth, thou art now in a most piteous Situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life: Thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will inwrap thee in a Cloud of Miseries, and thou hast not Discretion enough of thyself to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly, Self-Conceit, Headiness, and Extravagance, do constantly attend thee, and stick so close to thy very Nature, that thou esteemest them as thy Friends, and sufferest thyself to be agreeably betrayed by them. Watch therefore and be sober.——Forsake not the Advice of thy Parents and Friends, which will arm thee against Temptations, and thou wilt certainly be happy: But if thou refusest Instruction, thou wilt be led Captive, to thy Shame and Sorrow here, and thy everlasting Destruction hereafter.

Third Stage. Job, ch. v. ver. 7.

We are apt in Manhood to think ourselves compleatly happy, because we are now our own Masters, and are not under that imme-

diate Command as before. But alas! wh[illegible] now are we much better in? The World [illegible] allures us with Pleasures, the Devil temp[illegible] us to Sin, and we are now far from be[illegible] quiet and easy.

Fears of Enemies affright, and Suits [illegible] Law vex, us; Wrongs of ill Neighbours te[illegible] Losses in Trade oppress, and Cares for [illegible] Family confound, us: The Malice of [illegible] Foes, and Envy of false Friends, do i[illegible] Manner consume us; and very often For[illegible] and Prosperity on the one Hand flatter, [illegible] Adversity on the other Hand frets, us; an[illegible] this Condition we often pass the Remainde[illegible] our Life.

Fo[illegible]h Stage. Prov. ch. iii. v. 15.

This Stag[illegible] of Life is also attended [illegible] perpetual Troubles, and there is no real Hap-[illegible] here. For look backward, and thou art presented with the Wickedness of thy You[illegible] the Folly of thy Childhood, and the Waste [illegible] Time in thine Infancy. Look forward, a[illegible] you are not much better off; for thou wilt [illegible] the Cares of the World, the Troubles of the Mind, and the Diseases of the Body; for remember, that by the same Degrees that we arrive at our meridian Glory, we are by them now descending to our last Stage.

Fifth Stage. Eccles. ch. xi. v. 8.

Now the Folly of our Youth, and the Abuse of our Time press hard upon us; and happy is he that can now look back upon the Pleasures of a well-spent Life: For the House now becomes full of Cares, the Field full of

Toil, the Country full of Rudeness and Me-lancholy, and the City full of Factions; Wealth we see is envied, Poverty contemned, Vice is advanced, Simplicity derided, and Religion ridiculed.

Sixth and Seventh Stages. Psalm xc. v. 10. and 12.

Grey Hairs are worthy of Honours when the Behaviour suits; but it is shocking to see an old Man take Pleasure in Sin, and repeat his former Follies with Delight, while he carries in his Head the infallible Tokens of his approaching Mortality.——For when we come to those Years, that our Eyes grow dim, Ears deaf, Visage pale, Hands shaking, Knees trembling, and Feet faultering, when it is evident the Dissolution of our Mortal Tabernacle is near at Hand.

CONCLUSION

TO THE

READER.

SHOULD you learn any Thing by what is penn'd,
(Tho' e'er so little) I have gain'd my End.
And should you know already what is writ,
Pray be not over-fond of cens'ring it;
But fairly join the Critic and the Friend,
Small Faults excuse, and what you can commend,
" For be an Author e'er so wise and wary,
" He may in some Particulars miscarry."

FINIS.

Round-Hand.

abcdeffghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz.

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

He that loveth pleasure shall
e a poor man, he that loveth
ine and oyl. shall not be rich.

Text.

peak not in the ears of
fool for he will despise.

German-Text.

bcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
CDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ.

Form of a Receipt.

ceived, Jan. 5th, 1789, of Daniel Robinson, Esq
Eighty Pounds, Nine Shillings, and Ten Pence, i
full,

Abraham T